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THE

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No. 6.

Meat and Livestock Situation in January

The meat situation as it shapes up in the first month of the new year is outlined by the Institute of American Meat Packers in its monthly review issued by the Bureau of Public Relations as follows:

Beef.

During the first month of the new year the consumers' demand for beef was less than during the corresponding month of 1920. Fewer animals were slaughtered, but consumption decreased even more. This decrease in consumption as compared with the same time a year ago is attributed by some to the practically complete cessation of foreign demand for beef, to lighter consumption in manufacturing centers and to the greater percentage of pork, relative to beef, sold on the domestic market this year.

Pork loins, for example, were readily available at relatively low prices.

Cattle shipped by livestock producers and dressed by packers in the last two months or so, although fewer than was the case twelve months ago, exceeded the requirements of the domestic trade. In some quarters it is said that cattle were rushed to market on advice of bankers by producers who wanted to clear up their old operations and begin new operations on lower feed costs. It is also asserted that some farmers brought their cattle or homeslaughtered meat to towns nearby and disposed of them regardless of the price, in order to liquidate their indebtedness to local creditors.

Whatever the exact factors may be, it is apparent that various circumstances combined to bring about an over-supply of dressed beef, with the result that the trend of prices for live cattle during January was downward. This situation was aggravated by mild weather.

It is hoped that the wholesale prices for dressed beef now prevailing will stimulate the demand and thus help to stabilize the market.

Inquiries for hides have been more numerous and some sales have been made at slightly lower prices.

Although both the price of cattle and the wholesale price of beef have declined far more than prices of most commodities, the spread between the wholesale price of beef and the price of livestock is rather wide. This is due to tremendous declines in the price of hides and by-products. Hides are cheaper now than they were in 1914

The meat situation as it shapes up in the and some grades are selling lower than at month of the new year is outlined by any time since 1904.

Lamb and Mutton.

The market for sheep and lambs advanced in the latter part of December because of decreased receipts. But during January receipts of both have been unusually heavy at nearly all markets, both in the East and in the West. These large receipts, coupled with the fact that the lambs now being marketed are heavier than is usually the case, has resulted in an over-supply. Moreover, since relatively smaller quantities of dressed lamb and mutton are purchased in the West, where the animals are raised, a very large proportion of the finished product was necessarily marketed in the large eastern cities. The market for dressed lamb and mutton has also been affected adversely by decrease in purchasing power of consumers of these meats in manufacturing centers, particularly in textile cities. For these reasons the wholesale prices for dressed lamb and mutton have declined consider-

MEATS SHOULD BE CHEAP

The following statement was issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers previous to the publication of the regular monthly statement:

Wholesale meat prices at the present time disclose a situation which should be highly pleasing to the consumer

highly pleasing to the consumer.

The wholesale price of dressed beef, having continued its descent, now shows declines in the large consuming centers ranging from 25 to 35 per cent as compared with the prices prevailing September 1 last. The wholesale price of dressed lambs declined about 25 per cent within the last four weeks. Moreover, these meats are in competition with considerable quantities of low-priced fresh pork, and between the two the housewife this week has the greatest opportunity which has occurred in a long time to obtain bargains in meats.

The low prices, however, are stimulating the demand, and their continuance should tend to put meat consumption per capita back on the level existing before it was lowered by the war-time conservation propaganda.

At the present time wholesale prices of pork products show declines, compared with quotations of five months ago (Sept. 1), approximately as follows: Light pork loins (whence come chops), 40 per cent; heavy pork loins, 45 per cent; lard, 30 per cent; fancy bacon, 15 per cent; standard bacon, 25 per cent; smoked hams, 25 per cent.

Pork

The Government est mate of the number of hogs on January 1, 1921, as compared with January 1, 1920, indicates a shortage of about 7 per cent. The popular estimate had placed the decrease at approximately 15 per cent.

Some packers report that adjustment of retail prices to lower wholesale levels now prevailing stimulated the consumption of pork products.

These packers assert that values in the pork trade seem nearer stabilization now than at any time in the last three years. Wholesale prices of fresh pork at the end of the month differed little from prices at the beginning of the month, although in some cases there were fluctuations during particular weeks.

Smoked meats enjoyed a strong market, partly because of the light slaughter two months ago when curing of these meats was begun. Furthermore, it is said that the retail dealers had let their stocks of cured meats run down pretty low at the end of the year and, as a consequence, were purchasing more freely in January.

The lack of a brisk export demand was keenly felt last month. On this account the supply of some pork products was greater than could be readily absorbed by the trade. Sales to foreign buyers were confined largely to purchases of stocks already abroad. In fact, the export situation remains rather dormant. But the recent improvement in exchange values, together with the reduction in ocean freight rates and considerably lower prices for meat products, constitutes a factor interpreted favorably in regard to the eventual revival of a larger demand from Europe for American pork products.

Great Britain has announced that free trade in lard, purchases of which have been hitherto handled under Government control, will be permitted beginning with shipments after February 21st.

INSTITUTE BULLETIN ON LAWS.

A bulletin containing a digest of all state laws relating to potted meats and sausage has been mailed by the Institute of American Meat Packers to all members. The bulletin was prepared by Arthur B. Hayes, attorney for the Institute at Washington, D. C. It relates particularly to laws pertaining to the sanitation and governing the manufacture and sale of these products, and only laws enacted prior to July 1, 1921, have been digested.

House Substitute for Packer Regulation

The House Committee on Agriculture at Washington on February 3 decided by a vote of 9 to 8 to report to the House for passage the Anderson packer regulation bill, with amendments, as a substitute for the Gronna measure passed last week by the Senate. If the House adopts the report a conference committee will be necessary and enactment of such legislation at this session of Congress is doubtful. Every effort will be made by advocates of government control to put through some form of legislation of this character, however.

The Anderson substitute, as amended, places the meat packing and all allied industries under the regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture, who may make such rules as he sees fit for the conduct of these industries, and may refuse them the privilege of doing business if in his opinion they violate any of his regulations. It places stock yards under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It displaces the Gronna bill, which contained the ultra-radical clause providing government of the industry by a livestock commission of three members, who might be livestock owners but could not be packers. As this Gronna measure is now probably dead, it is not necessary to take space here to outline its features. Many packers believe the Anderson measure only less radical than the Gronna bill, and

they will oppose all such attempts at government regulation of private industry.

How the Substitution Was Made.

The House Committee on Agriculture in considering Senate Bill S3944, known as the Gronna Bill, reached Section 29 without agreeing to recommend any amendments. There are but thirty Sections of the bill. Section 29 provided that "the sum of \$75,000 is hereby appropriated," etc., and the committee encountered a technicality in that the Committee on Agriculture is not permitted to initiate any legislation for the appropriation of money.

To avoid a violation of the rules, the Committee voted 9 to 8 to amend Section 29 by inserting between "hereby" and "appropriated" the words "authorized to be" so that, as amended, the section would read "The sum of \$75,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated," etc.

This slight change was enough to create a break in the Senate bill which could only be reconciled by a joint conference of the two houses.

So much confusion and disagreement resulted in the committee meeting that it was moved that the entire Gronna bill after the enacting clause be stricken out and the Anderson bill, as amended by Haugen and Hutchinson, substituted in lieu thereof. This carried 9 to 8.

The Committee also agreed to recommend to the Rules Committee that an

early vote on the bill be arranged.

The Haugen amendment places control of the packers under the Secretary of Agriculture, and stock yard interests and commission men with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Should the bill pass the House in this form a joint conference between House and Senate Committees would have to undertake to iron out the radical differences in the two measures. Such a reconciliation is possible, but improbable, in the limited time remaining for the present Congress.

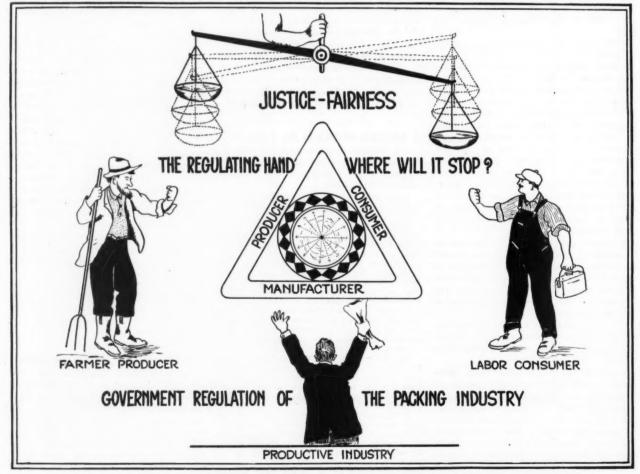
How a "Small" Packer Feels.

Even in prosperous times the meat packing industry would oppose such legislation. At the end of such a year as 1920 they are even more apprehensive of the effect of government interference. An indication of how some so-called "small" packers feel in regard to this legislation is obtained from a letter written by one of them protesting against the House refusal to grant hearings on the Gronna bill.

In a communication to Congressman Doremus of Michigan on this subject T. W. Taliaferro, vice president of Hammond Standish & Co., Detroit, says in part:

"Please accept my thanks for your telegram that the House Agricultural Committee declines to hold hearings on the Gronna bill, which we regret very much, because the packing business is in such a critical state at the present time, brought about largely through the actions of the

(Continued on page 51)



PLIGHT IN WHICH THE PRODUCER, THE PACKER AND THE CONSUMER MAY FIND THEMSELVES.

A British View of American Meat Packers

In a recent article in The Fortnightly Review of London on "The Benefits of Big Business" Sydney Brooks discusses the American meat packing industry, its treatment at the hands of the American government and public, and the lessons to be derived therefrom.

What he has to say is so interestingand in some instances so striking in its aptness of statement-that space is given here to a summary of his conclusions, and to extended quotations from his article. Editorial comment on this subject will be found on the editorial page of this issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Mr. Brooks' discussion is lengthy. Here are some of its "high lights":

1. Among all the causes of high prices I do not suppose there is a single trained economist who would not give the last and the least place to the artificial withholding or manipulation of supplies by industrial combines.

2. Big companies no longer scout with quite such crushing confidence the idea of sharing their hard-won experience of methods and processes with smaller firms.

3. But whatever the objective and procedure of these trade associations, their genesis has almost invariably been the same. What has led one industry after another to combine in Great Britain has been, above everything else, the certainty

that all-around diaster awaited them if they did not.

4. The movement has unquestionably done much that is wholly good in promoting economical production, improving the quality of output, disseminating technical knowledge and enabling the members of the various associations to compete abroad with redoubled effectiveness.

5. It will be altogether our own fault if we follow the American example, fly into a panic, and proceed to dash our heads against the stone wall of economic necessity.

6. They (packers) are able to handle a colossal business on the basis of a 3 per cent profit on their turnover. Is that, or is it not, to render a real public service?

7. It is today almost literally accurate to say that every portion of the animals slaughtered at the Chicago packing plants contributes something toward reducing the cost of meat consumed by the public.

8. If they were to be put out of business by foolish legislation and their business cramped, your butcher's bill and mine would at once jump up by at least 25 per cent. Yet I suppose there is no industry in the world so unpopular or so bitterly assailed.

9. The one chance for big business nowadays is to live and work in a glass

save him, whether by research or other means, as it would have been for King Stephen to conduct a campaign abroad."

But this jealous and stiff-necked particularism is visibly weakening. Manufacturers see at last the necessity of achieving by co-operation what none of them can accomplish and hardly even attempt on their own account. Big companies no longer scout with quite such crushing confidence the idea of sharing their hard-won experience of methods and processes with smaller firms that are financially incapa-

ble of independent research.

The competitive stress and the need felt for higher standards of technology in nearly all the main branches of industry are together pushing the British manufacturer out of his old individualism and forcing him to ponder the ways and means of co-operation. The experiences means of co-operation. of the war have in that respect been invaluable. It forced upon us the beginnings, at any rate, of the same sort of industrial revolution that the Germans and the Americans have been busily working out for the last thirty years and

The improved mechanical processes, the higher organization that is only possible when rival interests are pooled, the recognition that a world-wide commerce must gradually pass away from any coun-try whose manufacturers devote their best energies to a wasting competition among themselves—all these essentials of up-to-date business have been imposed up-on us by the war. We are now and at last an awakened and modernized people; and the struggle which has all but ruined us may yet prove, if we rightly use its lessons, our industrial salvation.

I do not, of course, mean that trade associations and combines are a product of the war in our national economy. On the (Continued on page 43)

Big Business as an Englishman Sees It

Following are extracts from Mr. Brooks' article which elucidate his views as summarized above:

"Rapacious monopolies" and the "robber barons of industry" and "conscienceless profiteering" are the staple of every Labour platform, and "the trusts" and "the interests," as terms of industrial abuse, are creeping into our political vocabulary. Nor can one say that the Government has been at any pains to correct popular ignorance. On the contrary, its policy has rather been to stimulate popular prejudices and timidities.

Take, for instance, the cant of "profit-cering." Among all the causes of high prices I do not suppose there is a single trained economist who would not give the last and the least place to the artificial withholding or manipulation of supplies by industrial combines. The destruction wrought by the war, the diversion of millions of men from productive employment, the world-wide shortage of goods, food-stuffs and raw material, the simultaneous increase of the spending power of the multitude in all countries, and the chaos of the exchanges—these are the true and fundamental causes of high prices.

But, as Mr. Clynes very truly observed in the House of Commons, the average man does not understand the operation of these vast and mostly technical forces. "The one factor in connection with high prices which the ordinary man sees and understands is that factor for which the profiteer is responsible." I do not blame the ordinary man, but I do blame the Gov-ernment for fixing and encouraging him in his perverted conclusions. It brought in an anti-profiteering bill which for sheer empiricism and imposture could hardly be the Wildest West. matched in any of the wild legislatures of

Research on a big scale to be really productive means business on a big scale; and to multiply scientific students and in-

vestigators when few of our native industries can afford their services is simply to prepare and endow British talent for export abroad.

The chief efforts, accordingly, of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have been to induce the firms in the leading British industries to combine for purposes of research into prob-lems common to them all; and these ef-

forts, which take time, which involve a lot of ticklish diplomacy, and which cannot advance much faster than opinion is prepared to follow, have been greatly assisted by the revelations of the war as to the defects in our industrial economy and by the deepening consciousness that organization and combination have be-come, apart from all questions of science and research, a business necessity.

"So long," says one of the reports of this young and most useful department, "as the Englishman treats his business house as his business castle, adding to its original plan here and there as necessity or inclination directs, with his hand against the hand of every other baron in his trade, and no personal interest in the foreign politics of his industry as a whole, it will be as impossible for the State to

Mr. Packer:

Are you being overcharged by railroads on carload shipments of livestock for feeding en route?

Read the digest on "Livestock Service Charges" printed on another page of this issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISION-ER, and learn your rights!

MEAT EXPORTS IN 1920.

Official reports of exports of meat and dairy products for 1920 show a decrease in total value of \$616,569,083 and for the month of December a decrease of \$10,365, 266, compared to December, 1919.

Fresh beef shows a decrease of 84,777,851 pounds for the year and 4,478,335 pounds for the month of December. Exports of bacon were 553,619,054 pounds less during 1920 the applications. during 1920 than during 1919 and hams and shoulders were 411,548,908 pounds less. Pickled pork shows an increase for the year of 4,610,366 pounds and neutral lard

an increase of 280,934 pounds.

Exports for the years 1920 and 1919 compare as follows:

compare as tonows.	
1920,	1919.
Beef, canned, lbs 24,659,711	53,867,327
Value \$5,951,629	\$20,672,964
Beef, fresh, lbs 89,649,148	174,426,999
Value \$17,564,887	\$40,280,747
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs 25,771,176	
Value \$3,659,815	\$8,739,141
Oleo oil, lbs 74,368,344	
Value \$16,585.209	
Pacon, lbs 636,678,440	
Value\$156,298,769	\$373,913,227
Hams and shoulders, 1bs 185,246,755	
Value \$50,887,588	
Lard. lbs	760,901,611
Value\$143,371,441	\$237,983,449
Neutral lard, lbs 23,238,071	
Value \$5,806,042	
Pork, pickled, lbs 38,724,241	34.113,875
Value \$7,671,169	
Lard compounds, lbs 32,051,458	
Value \$7,218,845	\$31,605,885
Comparative figures for the	month of

December follow: \$216,244 3,053,993 \$410,143 6,943,277 \$1,341,499 68,784,322 \$15,907,184 Value
Oleo oll, lbs...
Value
Bacon, lbs.
Value
Hams and shoulders, lbs... Value
Hams and shound
Value
Lard, lbs.
Value
Neutral lard, lbs.
Value
nickled, lbs. \$15,907,184 14,491,763 \$3,984,558 90,080,092 \$19,952,553 1,207,693 \$303,289 2,691,452 \$454,536 Value
Pork, pickled, lbs...
Value
Lard compounds, lbs...
Value

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and silled industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

LIVESTOCK "SERVICE CHARGES."

Complaints reaching the Institute of American Meat Packers from members located in all parts of the country prove conclusively that every packer receiving carload shipments of livestock is being overcharged where the shipments are fed en route.

To make clear certain phases of this important question, so that every shipper and packer may understand his rights, this article has been prepared. It should be understood that we refer exclusively to stock purchased at public markets and reshipped thence by rail to the packer for slaughter.

In livestock traffic we have six distinct divisions, viz.:

Stock moving from country point to the public market.

Stock moving from the public market to the country

Stock moving from the public market to an abattoir.

Stock moving from one public market to another market.

5. Stock moving from a country point

direct to another country point.
6. Stock moving from a country point

direct to an abattoir.

Only division No. 3 will be considered in

The federal law prohibits the confinement of livestock for a longer period than 28 hours "without unloading the same in a humane manner into properly equipped pens for rest." This applies on interstate traffic only, but similar laws apply in many states.

It may be stated that a duty rests upon a carrier of livestock to furnish the necessary yards, platforms, chutes and other facilities for the proper care of stock shipped over its line, so that the stock may be unloaded, if necessary, for feed, water and rest. These transit feeding points need not be at every station, but must be sufficient.

Where a carrier fails or neglects to pro vide itself with proper and sufficient facili-ties it may arrange with outside public yards to furnish the facilities, but it has been held that the shipper may not be charged extra for their use. (Drake v. Great Northern Railroad Company, 123 Northwestern 82.)

Prior to December, 1919, in some sections, and January, 1920, in others it was customary for all railroads to publish a flat charge for feeding livestock en route, this charge being stated per unit such as bushel, bale or per 100 pounds. stated the charge covered When so

(a) The cost of the feed, (b) Labor of unloading and reloading

from and into cars,
(c) Labor of supplying feed,

(d) Return on investment in facilities,

(e) Supervision, (f) Overhead,

(g) Profit.

The minimum amount of feed to be furnished was prescribed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, although their requirement was inapplicable in case the shipper performed the feeding service. The car-rier might, with the shipper's permission, feed any amount in excess of the minimum.

Freight Rate Authority 15766 of October 16, 1919, required all lines under federal control to publish the following rules, and

these became effective in December, 1919, and January, 1920:

Feeding Charges in Transit. At Railroad Operated Stock Yards.

At Railroad Operated Stock Yards.

(a) When livestock in transit is stopped at railroad operated stock yards for feed, water and rest, in compliance with Federal and State laws, or upon request of shipper (the carrier furnishing the feed and performing the service), the charges for the service of unloading, feeding, watering and reloading, stock will be \$1.00 per car, except when stock is given more than one feed at the same station. (See paragraph "c.") When shipment of hogs are fed and watered without unloading from car, the service charge for feeding and watering will be 50 cents per car. To the service charge will be added the cost to the carrier of the feed furnished as provided in paragraphs "b" and "c."

(b) Livestock when in transit 36 hours or less shall be fed in accordance with instructions from owner or attendant in charge, but not less than the following:

Cattle ... 200 lbs. hay and (or) mixed feed per car Sheep or goats ... 100 lbs. hay and (or) mixed feed per deck Hogs ... 2 bushels grain per single deck car Hogs ... 24 bushels grain per double deck car which are n.lnimum requirements as prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture. (c) Where shipments of livestock are given more

than one feed at the same station, and carrier furnishes the feed and performs the service, the charge for such additional service will be 25 cents for each additional 100 lbs. of hay or mixed feed or each additional bushel of grain, which charge will be in addition to the cost to the carrier of the feed.

(d) Agent at feeding station must note on way bill amount of each kind of feed furnished and the amount charged for each, together with the amount of service charge, and must state whether or not paid by attendant in charge; if not paid by attendant in charge must be entered on way bill as "Feed and Service Charge."

At Other Than Railroad Operated Stock Yards.

(e) When livestock in transit is stopped for feed, water and rest at other than railroad operated stock yards, the actual charges made by such stock yards will be assessed against the shipment and may be paid by the attendant in charge or must be entered on way bill as "Feed and Service Charges."

New Clause in the Law.

New Clause in the Law.

Shortly after the new rules became effective (Feb. 28, 1920) Congress amended Section 15 of the Interstate Commerce Act by including the following new para-

Transportation wholly by railroad of ordinary livestock in carload lots destined (Continued on page 53.)

Livestock Decrease in Number and Value

Nearly ten million less head of livestock were on farms in the United States on January 1, 1921, than a year preceding, according to estimates based upon reports of agents and correspondents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. Milk cows decreased 298,000, or 1.3 per cent; other cattle decreased 1,880,000, or 4.2 per cent; swine decreased 5,078,000, or 7.1 per cent; sheep decreased 2,047,000, or 4.5 per cent; horses decreased about 602,000 head, or 2.9 per cent; mules decreased 42,000, or 0.8 per

The total numbers on farms and ranges January 1 are estimated as follows: Milk cows, 23,321,000; other cattle, 42,870,000: swine, 66,649,000; sheep, 45,067,000; horses, 20.183.000: mules, 4.999.000.

The results of the 1920 census of livestock have been issued for a few states only. . The two sets of figures (census and crop estimates) are not made from the same basis, and therefore are not comparable, in that the Bureau of Crop Estimates figures are the result of applying yearly estimated changes to the census figures of 1910, which were taken on April 15, instead of on January 1, as was done in 1920. No attempt has been made to readjust the Bureau's 1920 figures to the new census basis in the few states for which census figures have been published. Readjustments will be deferred until the census will be complete for all states.

The total value of livestock, according to these estimates, has declined \$2,271,576,-000, or 26.7 per cent, during the year; that is, from a total of \$8,507,145,000 on January 1, 1920, to \$6,235,569,000 on January 1, 1921.

SAVING FATS FOR OLEO

The next article in the "CON-SERVATION" series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers will appear in next week's issue of THE NATION-AL PROVISIONER. It will be on "The Recovery of Fats for Oleo Products." Watch for it.

This decline is due partly to the reduction in numbers, but more to the lower value per head.

Milk cows have declined 24.8 per cent in value per head, from \$85.11 to \$63.97, and in total value have declined \$518,228,000, or 25.8 per cent. from \$2.010 128.000 to \$1.-491,900,000. Other cattle (from which the beef supply comes) have declined 27.3 per cent in value per head, from \$43.22 to \$31.41; and in total value have declined \$587,520,000, or 30.4 per cent, from \$1,934,-185,000 to \$1,346,665,000. All cattle have thus declined \$1,105,748,000, or 28 per cent, from \$3,944,313,000 to \$1,934,185,000.

Swine have declined in value per head \$1.7 per cent, from \$19.01 to \$12.99; and in total value have declined \$497,636,000, or 36.6 per cent, from \$1,363,269,000 to \$865,-633,000.

Sheep have declined in value per head 39.1 per cent, from \$10.52 to \$6.41, and in total value have declined \$206,928,000, or 41.8 per cent, from \$495,660,000 to \$288,-732,000.

Detailed figures on meat and dairy ani-

mals are give	en as	follows for	comparison:
MILCH COWS-		Head.	Value.
Jan. 1, 1921		23.321.00	\$1,491,900,000
Jan. 1, 1920		23,619,00	2.010.128.000
Jan. 1, 1919		23,475,00	0 1,835,770,000
		23,3 0,00	
Jan 1 1917		22,894,00	0 1,365,251,000
Jan. 1, 1916		22, 108,00	0 = 1,191,955,000
Jan., 1911-15	ave	20,804, 0	973.046,000
Jan. 1, 1910		*20,625,00	0 727,802,000
OTHER CATTLE	E		
Jan. 1, 1921		42,870,00	0 1.346,665,000
Jan. 1, 1920		44,750,00	0 1.934.185.000
Jan. 1, 1919		45,085,00	0 1,992,442,000
Jan. 1, 1918		44,112,00	0 1,803,482,000
Jan. 1, 1917		41,389,00	
Jan. 1, 1916		39,812,00	0 1.334.928.000
Jan., 1911-15	ave	37,178,00	0 981,720,000
Jan. 1, 1910		*41,178,00	0 785,261,000
SHEEP-			
Jan. 1, 1921		45,067,00	0 288,732,000
Jan. 1, 1920		47,114,00	
Jan. 1, 1919		48,866,00	0 568,265,000
Jan. 1. 1918		48,603,00	
Jan. 1, 1917		47,616,00	0 339,529,000
Jan. 1, 1916		48,625,00	0 251.594.000
Jan 1911-15	SVO.	51 430 00	0 203 643 000
Jan. 1, 1910		*52,448,00	0 216,030,000
SWINE-			
Jan. 1, 1921		66,649,00	0 865.633.000
Jan. 1. 1920		71,727,00	
Jan. 1, 1919		74.584.00	0 1.642,598,000
Jan. 1, 1918		70,978,00	
Jan. 1, 1917		67,503,00	
Jan. 1. 1916		67,766,00	0 569,573,000
Jan., 1911-15	ave	63,152,00	0 598,407,000
Jan. 1, 1910		*58,186,00	00 533,309,000

*Census report of numbers April 15, 1910.

N. B.—The number NOT on farms, i. e., in cities and villages, is not estimated yearly, but their number in 1910 as reported by the census was: Cattle, 1,379,000; sheep, 591,000; swine, 1,288,000.

The report is made by the following crop reporting board: Leon M. Estabrook, chief of Bureau, chairman; Nat C. Murray, G. K. Holmes, Frank Andrews, and Geo. C.

U. S. MEATS IN SCANDINAVIA AND GERMANY

Low Exchange Rate Acts to Prevent Large Imports

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 5, 1921.

During the last two years the Scandinavian countries have served as transit countries for American products going to Germany, but their service in this capacity is now at an end, for freight rates from the United States to Hamburg have become lower than the rates from the United States to Scandinavian ports. Goods destined for Scandinavia can now be shipped more cheaply via Hamburg than direct. The reason for this is the low exchange value of German marks.

Sweden raises sufficient cattle for her own use, so that she no longer imports any beef for home consumption. Some imports of hog products took place last fall, but none are being made at present. There are two reasons for this; one is that Sweden raises practically enough hogs for home consumption, and the other is that the pre-war duty of 12 kroner on bacon and 15 kroner on lard, per 100 kilos, has since the first of December been applied to imports.

Norway has never been able to supply herself with sufficient meat, and at present from 30,000 to 40,000 carcasses of fresh beef are imported from Denmark annually. Hog products and fats to meet her needs are supplied by the United States.

Danish Bacon to England.

The bacon industry in Denmark is being developed largely by the demand from England. Since the first of January England has paid 220 shillings per 112 pounds for Danish bacon and before that she was paying 200 shillings. No bacon is sent in by Ireland, and only a small amount of real choice breakfast bacon comes from Canada. Therefore England is encouraging the bacon industry in Denmark by paying these prices.

Hog slaughters in Denmark are up to about 30,000 head weekly, and the animals would average from 200 to 220 pounds live weight. About two thousand cattle are exported weekly, partly in the form

of live animals to Germany and partly in the form of dressed carcasses to Norway, Belgium and Switzerland. Veal calves are killed for export to England and are shipped on regular steamers which make the trip in 29 to 36 hours.

Germany does not produce enough meats and fats for her own use, and therefore she imports large quantities, 75 per cent of which come from the United States. Before the war these products were hought on c.i.f. terms, but this is now the exception. The great fluctuations in exchange make every c.i.f. purchase a speculation. as the buyer never knows what the goods will cost him when they arrive, the 5 to 7 weeks required for shipment being ample time for the price of marks to change materially. Therefore the consignment system is much more in vogue at present, and spot goods are usually handled in preference to goods on future terms.

American Bacon Discredited.

Imports of meat and fats to Germany are at present free from duty. Under the government system there had been brought into consumption large quantities of American bacon which had become old, yellow and rancid. This caused a reaction on the part of the consumers and consumption was reduced considerably. Last fall there was a larger number of German hogs marketed, and the people began to look to

More Competition in Cerman Market.

Denmark and Sweden have now removed all duties from meat exports, both in the form of live animals and dressed carcasses. Lithuania is exporting fresh dressed hogs to Germany through the former German-Russian border city of Eydtkuknen. The new state of Jugoslavia sends large quantities of fresh dressed hogs to Switzerland, and Bohemia sends large quantities to Germany. The fact that the exchange of these eastern countries is lower than the German reichsmark facilitates the bringing of their products to Germany.

these for their pork, which could be had at a price no higher than that of United States pork.

The German imports of lard and pork products from the United States during the next six months will be controlled largely by the exchange value of German marks. If 100 marks can be had for \$2.50 to \$3.00, large amounts of meats and fats will be bought, but at the present rate of \$1.20 to \$1.30 only a hand to mouth business is being done.

The discontinuance of government control of the German meat trade, together with the larger arrivals of animals at the cattle and hog markets during the fall and early winter, has caused a break in the market for packinghouse offal and sundries. Many firms who had never been in this business before have taken it up since the spring of 1919. As soon as there was an adequate supply of good fresh meat to be had in the country, the demand for offal ceased.

Thousands of casks have come in since the last of October, increasing the supplies already on hand, which were bought previously and stored in warehouses and cellars. This will mean the loss of millions of marks. Formerly it was the workingman, principally, who bought the sausages made of this offal, but now the workingman, as everywhere, makes big money and buys the better cuts of meat instead of the cheaper but wholesome and nourishing sausages.

FARMERS' VIEWS ON PROFITS TAX.

Farmers' representatives at the conference of the tax committee of the National Industrial Conference Board in New York made a vigorous fight for the retention in the report of the principle of the excess profits tax. The report of the committee, however, called for its repeal and a levy of 16 per cent flat tax on corporations. The farmers made it plain that they would not object to a lowering of the higher brackets of the excess profits tax, since in some cases they were confiscatory in nature, and lower brackets would mean greater net revenue to the federal government.

The BLUE BOOK of the AMERICAN MEAT PACKING and ALLIED INDUSTRIES

is announced for publication by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in the near future. Preparation of this work, to be the most comprehensive and complete of its kind in the history of the industry, is now under way, with the assistance of leading trade:

: : : : authorities. : : : :

FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE IN NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of Americas Meat Fackers. This committee comprises Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armout & Company; W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilsons & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilsons & Company; John Roberton, general superintendent & Company; John Roberton, general superintendent Milled Packers, Inc., Geo. M. Foots, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc., Geo. M. Foots, General superintendent John Morrell & Oo., Marchille, Co., Marchille, Co., Marchille, Co., Marchille, Co., Buffailo, M. X. Renders are invited to submit questions concerning any facture of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

-0 HANDLING OF CHITTERLINGS.

We are in receipt of the following inquiry from a Kansas packer:

Editor, The National Provisioner: We are interested in knowing what is the best way or practice in handling chitthe best way or practice in handing chit-terlings to obtain the best results and get them to the trade in the most satisfactory condition. We have been soaking for 48 hours in a light pickle, and then packing in ten-pound boxes, but our results have not been satisfactory. We understand that some houses are fresh freezing this com-modity. We tried to freeze after having them in salt solution for 48 hours, but this also is unsatisfactory.

The manner in which these people handle their chitterlings could not help but bring poor results, says the Committee on Packinghouse Practice. Chitterlings are prepared three ways, namely, fresh frozen, fresh and salted.

Fresh chitterlings are thoroughly chilled.

immediately after being cleaned, and are only shipped to nearby points and then must be packed in ice.

When preparing for the freezer, the animal heat must be thoroughly extracted and the chitterlings chilled in ice water, and then allowed to drain for at least ten or fifteen minutes before placing in the freezer. You can freeze well in 25-lb. boxes, or they can be frozen in pails or tubs.

When preparing for salt pickle, the chitterlings are chilled in exactly the same manner as mentioned above, and then placed in a perforated tierce packed into about 30% of salt and permitted to drain over-night for the purpose of removing the slime and moisture. The next morning the salt is partly removed and fresh salt added to the extent of 30% for shipment.

ODORS FROM RENDERING PLANTS.

A packer in Pennsylvania wrote the Institute that his neighbors complained about disagreeable odors arising from his plant, and asked what he could do to eliminate them. The Committee on Packinghouse Practice made the following reply:

Our experience has been that the most disagreeable odors arising from the tank house come from the following sources:

First-The rendering tanks during course of operation. To overcome this trouble we have the fumes from the cooking in the rendering tanks go out through exhaust pipes into a Baragwanath condensor, where they are condensed. This Baragwanath condensor is usually built above the tanks, and there is a leg or six or eight inch pipe run from this condensor down into a hot well, which makes a perfect seal. In this manner the fumes are all condensed and passed off into the sewer, with the excep-tion of a small percentage of non-condensi-ble gases, which however are not sufficient to cause much disagreeable odor.

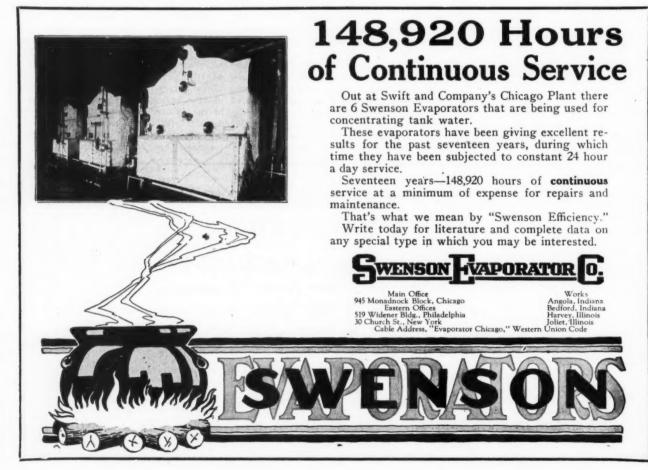
Second—Drying of tankages. Same method of condensing the vapors from the tank-age dryer is used successfully in many places. Complete information with reference to the construction of these condensors can be obtained from any machinery supply house which builds such apparatus.

Third—Odors frequently originate around a packinghouse owing to the fact that tankage, blood, etc., are allowed to remain in undried state so long that they decompose and give out odors that are very

disagreeable indeed.
Fourth—It is necessary in order to keep down odors to keep the slaughter house in an absolutely sanitary condition.

With reference to the question of the sewers stopping up, which is caused by the amount of grease that leaves the plant, this is a serious problem indeed, and one that affects the profit and loss of any firm. Would suggest these people immediately arrange to put in suitable modern catch-basins that will prevent any grease from leaving their plant.

Are you taking advantage of the service available on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Refer all questions on any feature of packinghouse practice to this department.



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Chicago; T. W. Taliaferro, Hammond Standish &

Company, Detroit, Muh.; George A. Hormel, Geo. A.

Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.

FOR THE COMMON GOOD.

Sidney Brooks, writing in The Fortnightly Review on "The Benefits of Big Business," makes some interesting observations concerning trade associations in general and on the American meat packing industry in particular. Few Americans, and certainly not The National Provisioner, would be willing to accept in its entirety the thesis which Mr. Brooks states and then elaborates in such an interesting fashion. . .

One would hesitate to lift up his theory bodily and attempt to apply it to the industrial organizations of America. England, compared to the United States, is a small country and densely populated. Perhaps centralized business would serve completely the most remote points of England. But in the United States the situation is altered by geographical conditions.

Large, centralized establishments, distributing their products nationally, perform a valuable economic function; but so do smaller establishments serving a relatively limited area. In the packing industry establishments of each sort are rendering efficient, amazingly cheap service. The small profit of which Mr. Brooks speaks is characteristic not only of those packers whose businesses are situated in Chicago, but of many packers elsewhere.

There is another phase of Mr. Brooks' article which warrants sympathetic reading, that is, his argument that the various establishments in one industry should co-operate for common penent and for the benefit of the public. Smith and Company should not be strangers to Jones and Company. Doe and Company should be enabled to profit by the mistakes and accomplishments of Roe and Company. Technical knowledge developed by the company should be made available, where consistent, to other companies, so that the industry as a whole can achieve maximum progress.

It is precisely in this direction that the Institute of American Meat Packers is rendering one of its greatest services to its membership. Much information concerning accounting and the whole field of packinghouse practice, when organized by one company, has been placed generously at the disposal of other companies. Such interchange of information is a real contribution toward the development of the industry. Large and small member companies alike have pooled their experience for the benefit of all.

PACKERS' PEDDLER CARS.

The attempt of wholesale grocers to compel packers to discontinue loading miscellaneous freight into meat peddler cars will benefit no one in particular, and will bring an economic loss to consumers. Some packers, by a consent decree, have been required to discontinue the handling of groceries, but other packers, laboring under no such prohibition, assert their right and intention to continue and enlarge their grocery lines.

One packing company, bound by the decree, testified that during a six-month pe-

riod, as a result of the prohibition, its cars went out nineteen million pounds short of available tonnage. This means wasted refrigerator car space and an unnecessary additional use of railwy equipment with a consequent economic loss that must be borne by shippers and consumers.

The principle involved is very simple, says the Institute of American Meat Packers. A packing company receives certain orders for meat from a particular territory served by a peddler car. These orders do not fill the car up to the minimum. Freight must be paid on the difference between the load and minimum. If the load is two thousand pounds short, it is obviously economic to add two thousand pounds of groceries or other miscellaneous freight.

But under the ruling sought by the wholesale grocers the packer would have to pay freight on the empty space in his peddler car, and would then have to take his groceries to the railroad freight house and load them into a railroad car, paying the freight thereon. This railroad car would then go over the identical route taken by the peddler car.

Consumers will not be deceived as to which plan promotes their best interest. Under present practice the packer receives no advantage in freight rates. He pays the same rate paid by the wholesale grocer.

__^ BACKED BY BUSINESS.

At a meeting held at Washington, D. C., last week, the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States went on record in opposition to the proposed regulation of the meat and allied industries by a government commission. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the action of the chamber at its annual convention at Atlantic City last year when it declared its opposition to three features which would have striking illustration were this anti-packer legislation adopted. These are: 1. Commission form of government. 2. Licensing of business. 3. Fixing of prices.

Meat packers may feel encouraged in their opposition to such legislation by the action of the body which officially represents all the business interests of the country. Every business man, big or little, has cause for concern over the tendency of government toward what George Horace Lorimer in the Saturday Evening Post calls "the broad downhill highway of paternalism." Radicals have pointed the way and time-serving politicians furnish much of the motive power. It remains for business to block the road. And in doing so it will be serving both producer and consumer, who are foolish if they permit the politicians to pull the wool over their eves.

Morris Report Reveals Packing Situation

The annual financial report of Morris & Company for the fiscal year ending October 30, 1920, was made public this week in connection with the annual stockholders' meeting. In revealing a decrease in surplus of \$2,900,000 for the year it indicates the enormous losses which the industry suffered through necessary reduction in inventory values and other unfavorable

The report shows, however, that the quick assets of the company are equal to three times its liabilities. Volume of sales is declared to be quite satisfactory compared to previous years. Inventories have been priced at the market. Cash in the bank is over \$4,000,000 and quick liabilities, including acceptance drafts against export shipments, are about \$20,000,000. As quick assets amount to over \$60,000,000, the ratio is about three to one. During the year they transferred \$37,000,000 from surplus to capital, increasing the latter from \$3.-000,000 to \$40,000,000.

The statement is as follows:

ASS	SEIS.	
acking house real estate.	Oct. 30, 1920.	Nov. 1, 1919.
building and machinery. \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	33,474,287.67	\$ 30,240,619.07
tate and buildings	4 0 10 202 74	4 000 004 00
ar equipment	4.840,525.74	4,390,601,83
lash in banks and on	5,768,554.22	5,786,384,23
hand	4,571,927.40	7,485,308,43
nventories of products	4,011,021.40	6,480,308,43
nventories of products, materials and supplies	30.624.015.61	35,988,998,84
nvestments, stocks and	00,004,010.01	00,000,000,02
bonds	11,673,838,13	8,679,953,12
counts receivable	25,881,462.62	21,417,597.42
Sills receivable	8,409,80	12,112,59
Total		\$114,001,575.53
	ILITIES.	
apital stock common \$	30,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000,00
apital stock, preferred	10,000,000.00	**********
0-year gold notes	15,000,000.00	
Bonds	17,950,000,00	16,750,000.00
Bills payable	12,264,254,49	26,971,619,05
cceptance drafts against		
export shipments	6,500,000.00	**********
accounts payable and re-		
serve for taxes	1,924,322,72	2,608,893.36
Bond interest accrued Reserve for depreciation.	464,100,00	260,750,00
etc	9,468,547,78	11,182,807,47
Surplus	13,271,796,20	53,227,505.65
Total	116,843,021.19	\$114,001,575,53
SURPLUS	S ACCOUNT.	
Surplus at beginning of		
	53, 227, 505, 65	\$ 52 823 863 76
year		
Net profits	4,270,597.80	6,845,471.94
Net profits	4,270,597.80	6,845,471.94
Net profits	4,270,597.80 \$ 57,498,103,45	6,845,471.94 \$ 59,669,335,64
Net profits Expenditures— Interest on bonds!	4,270,597.80 8 57,498,103.45 8 762,250.00	6,845,471.94 \$ 59,669,335,64 \$ 575,750.00
Expenditures— Interest on bonds Administrative expense Interest on borrowed	4,270,597.80 \$ 57,498,103,45	6,845,471.94 \$ 59,669,335,64 \$ 575,750.00
Expenditures— Interest on bonds	4,270,597,80 8 57,498,103,45 3 762,250,00 2,783,392,39	6,845,471.94 \$ 59,669,335,64 \$ 575,750.06 2,047,626,65
Expenditures— Interest on bonds Administrative expense Interest on borrowed	4,270,597.80 8 57,498,103.45 8 762,250.00	\$ 52.823,863,76 6,845,471,94 \$ 59,669,335,64 \$ 575,750,00 2,047,626,65 3,518,453,34
Expenditures— Interest on bonds	4,270,597,80 8 57,498,103,45 3 762,250,00 2,783,392,39	6,845,471,94 \$ 59,669,335,64 \$ 575,750,06 2,047,626,66 3,518,453,34
Expenditures— Interest on bonds	4,270,597.80 \$ 57,498,103,45 \$ 762,250.00 2,783,392.39 3,680,684.86 \$7,226,307.25	6,845,471,94 \$ 59,669,335,64 \$ 575,750,06 2,047,626,65 3,518,453,34 \$ 6,141,829,98
Expenditures— Interest on bonds	4,270,597.80 \$ 57,498,103,45 \$ 762,250.00 2,783,392.39 3,680,684.86 \$7,226,307.25	6,845,471,94 \$ 59,669,335,64 \$ 575,750,00 2,047,626,60 3,518,453,34 \$ 6,141,829,99 \$ 53,527,505,66
Expenditures— Interest on bonds	4,270,597.80 \$ 57,498,103,45 \$ 762,250.00 2,783,392.39 3,680,684.86 \$7,226,307.25	6,845,471,94 \$ 59,669,335,64 \$ 575,750,06 2,047,626,65 3,518,453,34 \$ 6,141,829,98

Surplus at end of year.\$ 13.271.796.20 \$ 53.227.505.65 The officers of the company are Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors: Edward Morris, president; C. M. Macfarlane, vice-president and treasurer; L. H. Heymann, vice-president; George R. Collett, vice-president; H. A. Timmins, vice-

president and assistant treasurer; Thomas R. Buckham, secretary; J. H. Klise, assistant secretary; M. E. Smith, assistant treasurer; M. W. Borders, general counsel,

The report to the stockholders made by Nelson Morris, chairman of the board, was as follows:

"The year just ended has been a very unprofitable one in both the livestock and packing business. During the year, in ac-cordance with our usual custom of carrying all our products on the market, we cut out inventory values nearly in half, and this coupled with the demoralization of foreign exchange, has made it impossible for

eign exchange, has made it impossible for us to show a profit for the year.

"The increase in packinghouse and branch market investments represents actual expenditures made during the year. It was also considered advisable to place permanently in the fixed capital of the business a large part of the earnings which have accumulated during the many years of our very conservative dividend policy, and \$37,000,000 was therefore transferred from the surplus to the capital account. No

from the surplus to the capital account. No cash dividends have been paid.

"Our finances are in their usual conservative shape, our current liabilities.

"While I do not look for any decided boom this coming year, there is no doubt the 'corner has been turned,' and that our business should improve from now on.

business should improve from now on.
"Our organization is very complete, and I know that we will have the hearty cooperation of all of our employes in making the coming year a prosperous one.'

TRADE GLEANINGS.

Waldo Fertilizer Company opened a branch house in Stephens, Ark.

A community abattoir and packing house will be erected by the butchers of Brigham, Utah.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will erect a new stockyards at Wheeling, W. Va.

The Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company is beginning the erection of a packing plant at Huron, S. D.

The capital stock of the Centralia Meat Company, Centralia, Wash., has been increased from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

The Hartsville Cottonseed Oil Mill at Hartsville, S. C., will increase its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$200,000.

A fertilizer factory will be established at Savannah, Ga., by Middleton & Peterson, who have capitalized at \$30,000.

The B. B. M. Ice and Refrigerating Machine Company has been incorporated at Wilmington, Del., with a capital of \$225,-

The plant of the England Walton Tan-ning Company at Olean, N. Y., has been damaged by fire to the extent of approximately \$250,000.

The Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works, Raleigh, N. C., has been damaged

by fire. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained.

The capitalization of the Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Company, a Delaware corporation, has been increased from \$600,000 to \$750,000.

The Long Island Beef Company has been incorporated in the borough of Manhattan, New York City, with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are J. and E. Rosenfield and S. Stern.

The firm of Harry E. Swan, Inc., White-hall, N. Y., will make extensive altera-tions and add machinery which will en-able them to manufacture sausage, bologna and frankfurters.

Papers of incorporation of the Commercial Provision Company have been filed at New Britain, Conn., by Alex Dobosz, Mike Karabin and Anthony Srogi. The company is capitalized at \$50,000.

H. G. Schneider, El Paso, Tex., is pre-paring to build a killing plant which will be located near the Peyton Packing Com-pany's plant. The new establishment will pany's plant. The new establishment will have a capacity of 50 hogs and 40 cattleper day.

The Fred W. Gerry Company has been organized at Portland, Me., to manufacture and deal in all kinds of fish and fish prod-ucts, meats, vegetables and all kinds of food products. The company is capitalized at \$150,000.

The Union Meat Company, North Portland, Ore., plans to increase its manufacturing facilities by installing sausage making and pork packing departments, increasing the cooling capacity and erecting a fertilizer works.

Charter of incorporation has been granted to the El Paso Butcher and Dairy Supply Company, El Paso, Tex, which has a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are C. O'Connell, F. C. O'Connell and Miss Loretta O'Connell.

Brown Brothers, butchers in Spokane, Brown Brothers, butchers in Special Wash., have incorporated under the name of the Adam Brown Packing Company and will engage in the packing business. The will engage in the packing business. is authorized to issue capital company stock to the amount of \$100,000.

Work has been begun on a new packing plant and cold storage plant at Snohomish, Wash., which will have a capacity of about 100 head of cattle weekly in addition to the hogs and sheep. The concern will be known as the Columbia Packing Company and its chief backers are Will Henry, Holcomb Brothers and Mr. Bloxom,

F. C. ROGERS BROKER

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C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

JONES & LAMB CO., Baltimore, Md. MEAT PACKERS SOLICITED CORRESPONDENCE

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head re quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Trade Quiet - Market Heavy - Demand Light-Prices at Low Levels-Export Shipments Small.

The action of the product market the past week has again been adverse to valnes, with prices showing fairly steady decline and new low levels reached. Rallies from the declines were not pronounced and the whole tone of the market continued heavy. The situation seemed to be influenced to some extent by the decline in the general fat market and the weakness in feed grains. The action of the hog market was fairly steady and the average price for the past week was well maintained.

The average price has been holding for some time around 94 @94 c a lb. and the fact that prices have been so well maintained for live hogs has caused some confidence in the market situation, altho this has not been reflected in any volume demand evidenced in the future trade.

The export shipments for the past week amounted to 13,600,000 lbs. of meats, against 41,000,000 lbs. last year. The exports of lard were on a better scale. amounting to 16,600,000 lbs., against 7,-400,000 lbs. last year. This increased movement in lard is expected to keep up as it is claimed that there has been a fair volume of business done on the recent low level of price. The demand from the Continent keeps heavy relatively, and the exports the past week amounted to 10,000,000 lbs., out of the 16,600,000 lbs. shipped.

The packing report for the month of December as issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry showed a rather persistent decrease compared with last year, and the total number of food animals killed shows quite a pronounced decline. The total inspected animals slaughtered during the month of December this year and last, and for the 12 months this year and last

TOHO !! .													
Dece	n	n	b	16	11	-	_	_				1920.	1919.
Cattle							۰					667,344	960,181
Calves												244,573	311,639
Sheep												932,417	1,234,577
Goats												1,220	9,581
Swine					٠				۰			3,985,125	4,790,353
Ye	a	ĩ		_	-								
Cattle									٠			8,608,691	10,089,984
Calves												4,058,370	3,969,019
Sheep				٠								10,982,180	12,691,117
Swine												38,018,684	41,811,830

This is a decrease in the total number of food animals slaughtered during the year of 6,982,000 head. In connection with this the government report just issued has a very important bearing. From this re-port it is extremely difficult to see any probability of increased number of food animals to be slaughtered this year. It with the number on hand a year ago, there has been a decrease in the number of animals slaughtered under federal inor animals slaughtered under federal inspection, as shown above, the figures of the total number of food animals in the country as reported by the government, does not indicate the probability of any increase in the slaughter excepting at the expense of the total number on hand. This statement showing the number this year last wear and five responses to the statement showing the number this year, last year and five-year average 1911-15 of all animals follows.

				Jan. 1, 1921.	Jan. 1, 1920.	Average.
Horses				 20,183,000	20.785,000	20,702,000
Mules				 4.999,000	5.041.000	4,400,000
Milch	cow3		ì	 23, 321, 000	23,619,000	20,805,000
				42,870,000	44,850,000	37,178,000
				45,067,000	47.114.000	51,430,000
Swine				66.649.000	71.127.000	63, 52,000

In connection with the study of the report it is extremely interesting to note that the total number of milch cows, other cattle and hogs shows a distinct increase over the 1911-15 average, the only animals showing a decrease are sheep, of which the loss is over 6,000,000 head.

The total loss in food animals in number, compared with last year, is 9,402,000. This is a very important situation and permits of several deductions. The decrease in the number of animals slaughtered during the year is 6,982,000, compared with the preceding year, yet the decrease in

the total number of food animals during the year is 9,403,600, so that there is an apparent decrease in the number of births of 16,385,000, compared with a year ago. With the same number of animals bred as a year ago, and the decrease in kill there should have been an increase of 6,982,000, while there is an actual decrease of while th

An interesting study of the relative price of hogs and corn is given in the Market Reporter, which is practically in line with the generally understood relation. This the generally understood relation. This study displays in chart form the fluctuation of the price of hogs and corn at Chicago from 1911 to 1920, and also in tabular forms gives the comparison of the farm price of hogs and corn. The average for the 11 years figures out 10.7 bu. of corn on the farm to the price of 100 lbs. of live hogs on the farm. During the past year the range was extremely large, fluctuating from 7.1 bu, in midsummer when the price of corn was high and the price of hogs relatively low, to 15 bu. of corn in November when the price of hogs was high and price of corn low. A study of the table shows that the lowest relation is in nearly all cases in the summer.

PORK-The market was dull and easier rork—The market was dull and easier under a limited demand, both domestic and export. At New York mess was quoted at \$31@32; family, \$40@42; short clears, \$33@36. At Chicago mess was quotable at \$24@25.

LARD-The market was quiet and weak-LARD—The market was quiet and weaker with the West, a let-up in the foreign demand, and increasing domestic stocks. The outward movement continued large. At New York prime western was quotable at \$13.45@13.55, middle western, \$13.20@13.30; New York City 12½@12¾c nominal; refined to the continent 15¼c; South America, 15¼c. Pravii large 15½c. America 15½c; Brazil kegs, 16½c, and compound in car lots 11¼@11½c, according to brand. At Chicago regular lard was quoted at \$12.62½, loose lard at 195 under May, and leaf lard at 12c.

BEEF-A small, routine trade continued to pass in beef products. The market was dull and about steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$16@18; packet, \$19@21; family, \$27@29; and extra India mess, \$45@48.

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MEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Exports of meat and meat products duiing the month of December, 1920, by countries of destination-figures which ordinarily would not be available for another thirty days-are shown as follows in a

thirty days—are shown		
special report to The Nati	onal Pro	visioner: Value.
BEEF, CANNED-	90 950	# 17 50G
Germany United Kingdom Canada Other countries	184,048	\$ 17,596 94,69a
Other countries	124,265	44,680
BEEF, FRESH-	400	90
Germany United Kingdom Canada Panama Other countries	1,212,556	148,566
Panama	13,814	4,063
BEEF, PICKLED—	000,212	50,405
Relgium	110,770	20,715
Denmark Germany	15,000 487,247 20,000	2,006 70,905 3,850
Italy Netherland Norway United Kingdom	172,500	16,411
United Kingdom Canada		
Newfoundland and Labrador	433,654	15,311 77,787 49,819
South America	273,225 144,764	37,329 20,692
OLEO OIL-		
Belgium Denmark	97,726 244,001	18,093 46,395 22,272 62,263 80,551
France	111,837 356,876	22,272 62,263
Greece	374,057 1,171,683	80,551 208,861
Norway Sweden	1,482,349 355,335	299,317 77,616 241,823
United Kingdom	738,071	241,823 143,952
France Germany Greece Netherland Norway Sweden Takee in Europe United Kingdom Neyfonadinnd and Labrador. Turkey in Asia Other countries	191,525 357,169	143,952 34,547 71,516 34,293
Turkey in Asia Other countries OLEOMARGARINE TALLOW	602,551	34,293 139,841
BACON—		
Belgium	1,809,093	385,184
Denmark France Germany Netherlands Norway Sweden	718,700	156,637 6,081,926
Netherlands	5,475,765	1,063,575
Sweden United Kingdom	1,750,779 25,917,089	1,063,575 156,355 337,245 6,971,411 133,415 395,300 145,114
United Kingdom Canada Cuba Other countries	802,393 2,005,430	133,415 395,300
Other countries	543,719	145,114
Belgium	157,784	32,505
Germany	5,417	96,041 2,204 35
		3,032
Netherland Norway United Kingdom Canada Panama	11,812,142	3,210,923
Panama Mexico	37,345	13,632
Cuba Other countries	120,664 37,345 177,430 1,127,725 580,763	76,221 311,765 210,849
LARD-	000/1.00	
Belgium Denmark	5,670,165 $247,997$	1,265,474 $67,012$
Deignum Denmark France Germany Netherland Norway Sweden	1,017,243 46,753,036	233,534 10,644,084
Netherland	15,734,591 103,849	3,451,575 $23,525$
Sweden United Kingdom Canada Mexico	11,320,151	2,210,504
Mexico	222,818 1,708,329 5,679,783 191,737 193,276 70,087	359,217
Cuba Dominican Republic Haiti	191,737	1,244,833 48,078 60,370
Peru	70,087 704,702	60,370 23,121 166,452
NEUTRAL LARD-	1041104	
Denmark Germany	24,420 7,589 482,598	6,555 1,537
Netherlands Norway	170,305	1,537 127,436 44,269
Sweden United Kingdom Newfoundland and Labrador.	170,305 117,161 279,230	62,316
		13,905
PORK, CANNED PORK, FRESH	76,817 9,759,357	35,731 2,126,455
PORK, PICKLED-	19 905	9 209
France Germany	225,000	2,302 41,001 36,179
United Kingdom	105.000	23,910 102,714
Canada Newfoundland and Labrador. British West Indies	314,476 138,275	52,237 27,887
Cuba	119,494 918,771	26,395 141,911
LARD COMPOUNDS-		4 020
Belgium	839,130	4,020 140,116 11,591
Netherlands	694,252	140,116 11,591 141,734 116,060
United Kingdom		131,815
Cuba	272,011	131,815 57,267 67,424 55,215
Ecuador	216	114 079
MUTTON, EXCEPT CANNED. SAUSAGE, CANNED	425,028 600,722	89,467 212,619
Other countries MUTTON, EXCEPT CANNED. SAUSAGE, CANNED SAUSAGE, ALL OTHER SAUSAGE CASINGS STEARIN	523,658 4,213,200	183,479 599,340 209,830
STEARIN	1,316,556	209,830

ALL OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS:	
CANNED	362,252
ALL OTHER	1,117,918
TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTS	49 072 775

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the Atlantic ports by countries of destination, for the week ending Saturday, January 29, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	Pork,	Lard, lbs.	Meat, lbs.
Liverpool	 	3,513,000	6,182,000
London	 . 350	2,574,000	1,265,000
Glasgow	 		391,000
Bristol			580,000
Other English ports	 	402.000	600,000
Antwerp		937.000	129,000
Germany		5,211,000	429,000
Holland'		2,789,000	346,000
Other Continental ports		640,000	1.241,000
Elsewhere		550,000	2,450,000
Total	 . 650	16,616,000	13,613,000

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Stocks of provisions at five leading centers at the end of January are officially reported as follows:

I	PORK, BB	LS.	
Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph Milwaukee	Jan. 31, 1921. 30,834 2,050 2,706 3,686 3,817	Dec. 31, 1920. 25,059 1,872 1,836 1,310 2,321	4,954
Total pork, bbls	43,093	32,398	70,880
	LARD, LB	S.	
Chicago	33,478,060 3,445,400 2,521,806 2,820,102 932,700	21,375,967 3,351,013 2,641,766 2,364,695 796,700	43,057,512 2,395,300 3,123,368 3,319,730 1,299,300
Total lard, lbs	43,198,068	30,530,141	53,195,210
CUT	MEATS,	LBS.	
Chicago	39,823,200 24,467,755 16,204,79	88,073,858 32,237,100 19,638,706 15,617,252 15,191,596	134,336,849 54,080,000 37,709,205 26,255,441 27,605,232
Total meats, lbs2	201,422,710	170,758,512	279,986,727

STOCKS OF LARD IN CHICAGO.

The following inquiry has been received

from a subscriber in Pennsylvania: Editor, The National Provisioner:

Do you have a tabulation showing the stocks of lard held in Chicago on the first of each month for the past four years? Any information you can give us will be appreciated. appreciated.

The following table gives the stocks of lard in Chicago, in tierces, on the first day of each month for the last four years:

1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
January 34,700	30,400	52,000	77,970
February 95,600	66,400	19,000	74,400
March	43,400	33,800	87,100
April160,000	24,900	32,200	71,300
May	35,900	41,500	61,140
June	47,700	43,700	55,700
July243,300	55,600	49,550	94,400
August245,600	73,120	51,460	131,000
September243,000	87,200	46,000	130,000
October168,000	47,700	43,300	116,000
November 40,800	39,200	41,900	39,000
December 21,975	38,400	48,000	41,700

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Feb. 1, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4@4¼c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3¼@4c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 5¼@5½c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½@2¾c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2½@2½c lb.; talc, 1¾@2c lb.; silex, \$20 per 2,000 lbs., nominal, 8@8½c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.95@2.20 gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 12½@13c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 12½@13c lb.;

@2.20 gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 14½@15c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 12½@13c lb.; cottonseed oil, 8½@9c lb.; soya bean oil, 7½@8c lb.; corn oil, 8½@9c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., deodorized, 13@13%c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., crude 7@7½c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 6c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 16@17c lb.; saponided glycerine, 88%, nominal, 11½@12c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 10@10½c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 20@21c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 4%@5c lb.

IMPORTS OF MEAT AND PRODUCTS.

Imports of meat and meat products for the month of December, 1920, at the port of New York, according to official reports just received, were as tollows:

just received, were as tollows:
FRESH BEEF AND VEAL.—Canada,
487,401 lbs.; total, 487,401 lbs.
FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON.—England, 2,365,110 lbs.; Canada, 651,584 lbs.;
Australia, 316,318 lbs.; New Zealand, 6,
501,100 lbs.; total, 9,834,612 lbs.
PORK.—Canada, 23,231 lbs.; Hong Kong,
200 lbs.; total, 23,431 lbs.
BACON AND HAMS.—Denmark, 10 lbs.;
Spain, 12 lbs.; total, 22 lbs.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGE.—Italy, 27,560 lbs.;
Netherlands, 70 lbs.; Hong Kong, 2,464
lbs.; total, 30,994 lbs.
OTHER CANNED MEATS.—Denmark,
4,974 lbs.; France, 591 lbs.; England, 25
lbs.; Canada, 1,300 lbs.; Uruguay, 432,000
lbs.; Hong Kong, 21,547 lbs.; total, 460,
937 lbs. 937 lbs.
SAUSAGE CASINGS.—France, 920 lbs.:

SAUSAGE CASINGS.—France, 920 lbs.; Germany, 9,416 lbs.; Netherlands, 5,500 lbs.; England, 79,487 lbs.; Canada, 440 lbs.; Argentine, 117,446 lbs.; Brazil, 10,495 lbs.; Uruguay, 5,709 lbs.; China, 20,740 lbs.; British India, 5,116 lbs.; Australia, 24,746 lbs.; New Zealand, 26,318 lbs.; Morocco, 675 lbs.; total, 327,008 lbs. TALLOW.—Canada, 235,410 lbs.; Brazil, 50,000 lbs.; Uruguay, 82,688 lbs.; New Zealand, 621,848 lbs.; total, 989,946 lbs. OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS.—Canada, 74,281 lbs.; total, 74,281 lbs.

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal in-spection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending Jan. 28, 1921, with comparisons:

Western	d	lr	e	8	86	96	1	1	m	6	a	ŧ	R	:								1	Г	his week.	Last week
Steers,																									2,396
Cows,	e	a	r	C	a	38	86	85														۰	٠	1.082	963
Bulls,	e	a	r	e	As	35	ş€	38												,				153	43
Veal,	e	B.	ľ	2	18	S	e	8					٠											1.447	2,313
Lamb,	-	Ct	al	re	28	18	18	6	9															6,485	7,400
Muttor	١,		c	a	r	es	1	95	e	8							٠							4,077	3,293
Pork.	lb	18																			i			703,257	811.932
Local sla	ıu	2	h	it	6	r	8	:																	
Cattle																								2,425	2.419
Calves											i				Ì	Ī	ì	ì	Ì	ì	ì	Ī		1.253	1.310
Sheep											Ì	ì			ì	ĺ			Ì	ĺ	Ĺ		ì		9.448
																								19,772	22,302

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Guif ports for the week ending Jan. 29, 1921, with com-

eek d Jan. 1921. 167	Week ended Jan. 31, 1920,	29, 1921, 710 12,606
d Jan. 1921. 167 1,450	ended Jan. 31, 1920. 625	Nov. 1, 1920, to Jan. 29, 1921. 710 12,606
1,450 84	625	12,606
1,450		
84		
0.8		
70		361
1.771	625	21,462
	AMS. LBS.	
65.550	31.880.800	85,076,500
68,500	8,860,200	49,975,260
73.118		789,033
36,737		4,323,004
		7,116,816
75,055	135,000	727,958
38,962	40,876,000	139,976,064
RD. I	BS.	
25.800	4.157,400	60,673,880
68,000	8,860,200	49,975,260
73,148		789,033
29,714		2,678,817
32,665		35,165
13,440	5,600	96,740
87,751	10,392,132	186,439,059
F TH	E WEEK'S	EXPORTS.
Pork	, Bacon an	
bbls	hams, lbs	
1,00	6 4,844,96	
	. 1.179,00	0
	2,739,00	
	. 1,176,00	
1,77	1 9,938,96	
72		
1,88	8 14,029,00	
62	5 40,876,00	0 10,392,132
	65,550 665,550 688,500 887,503 688,500 887,605 887,605 887,605 887,005 887,701 887,701 887,701 887,701 887,701 887,701 887,701 887,701 887,701 887,701 887,701	ND HAMS, LBS, 65, 550 31, 850, 800, 200 773, 118 8, 800, 200 773, 118 8, 800, 200 773, 138 135, 000 775, 055 135, 000 788, 962 40, 870, 000 RD, LBS, 225, 800 4, 157, 400 888, 900 8, 860, 200 775, 144 22, 905 134, 440 5, 600 887, 751 10, 392, 132 F THE WEEK'S 1, 10, 900 1, 1770 2, 739, 00 765 1, 176, 00 1, 1771 9, 938, 96

Pork 1920 to 1921, 1919 to 1920. In 4, 292, 400 1, 847, 200 2 Bacon and hams, 139, 976, 694 443, 697, 165 * 303, Lard 186, 439, 059 166, 413, 487 20.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market the past week was exceedingly quiet and was easier, and ½c per lb. lower than the previous week, with small sales at 6c for special loose. Demand from consumers was limited, owing to the heaviness in vegetable oils and the weakness in greases and stearine. Offerings are not large. At New York prime city was quoted at five cents nominal; special loose six cents, and edible 7½c. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was 6@6¼c, and edible, 7½@7¾.

OLEO STEARINE—The market the past week was quiet and about steady. Sales were reported at New York at eight cents and later at 8½c, the latter price being unchanged from a week ago. Demand is not urgent, and buyers continue to pursue a waiting attitude. Sentiment is against the market, and in cotton oil quarters the claim is made that the use of stearine for hardening purposes is becoming less and less all the time. Hardening oils are being used more extensively, according to these authorities. At New York oleo was quoted at 8½c, and at Chicago at 7¾@8c.

OLEO OIL—The market the past week, both in the East and in the West was dull and steady, with no change of importance in prices. Consuming demand was slow. At New York extra oleo oil was quoted at 16½c and at Chicago at 12½@13c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL—The market was dull and steady and unchanged during the week. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.45@ 1.50 per gallon, winter strained \$1@1.05; extra No. 1 80@85c; No. 1, 78@80c; and prime, 75@78c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—This market was also dull and unchanged. At New York pure refined was quoted at \$1.05 per gallon; extra No. 1, 87c; No. 1, 82c; and prime, 78c.

prime, 78c.

GREASES—The market was very quiet and barely steady. At New York the asking price on some grades was shaded \(\frac{4}{3}c\) during the week, but in the West prices were unchanged. Renewed weakness in the oils has tended to check the demand for greases. At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at \(4\frac{4}{3}a\) defends \(4\frac{4}{3}c\); and white, \(6\frac{6}{3}a\) c, according to quality. At Chicago brown was quoted at \(4\frac{4}{3}a\) defends \(4\frac{4}{3}a\) c, house, \(4\frac{4}{3}a\) c, and yellow at \(5\frac{6}{3}a\) c.

PACKERS' BY-PRODUCTS MARKETS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Guy Fridley with John W. Hall.)

Chicago, Feb. 3, 1921.—The razor-like edge on the market for digester material was badly nicked this week. Prices dropped 25c to 50c per unit ammonia from last week, at which time they were resting on the highest basis of the season. Buyers were bidding \$2.50 per unit for the same grade of tankage that they were eager for at \$3.25 per unit the fore part of last week, High grade ground blood that went readily at \$3.65 per unit last week went without buyers at \$3.25 per unit this week. The chief cause for the firm props being knocked from under the market was the lowering of 60% protein digester hog tankage in seller's bags to \$50 per ton f. o. b. production points.

Most of the wise traders are of the belief the price of digester has reached the bottom for spring delivery, and some an-

ticipate slight improvement in event the demand broadens to the extent anticipated.

demand broadens to the extent anticipated. Outlet for fertilizer ammonias continues as narrow as any time this season. The sellers and buyers were again wide apart in their views of prices. A round lot of high grade ground tankage was offered at \$2.75 per unit bulk basis Chicago, with a counter bid of \$2.60 per unit. There was a decided let-up in the inquiry in the South owing to seller's ideas of price being above buyer's limits. Quotations follow:

Blood.

	Unit Ammonia.
High grade ground	\$3.25@3.50
Crushed and unground	3.00@3.15

Tankage

\$2.75@3.00
2.35@2.65
2.60@2.75
2.25@2.50
2.35@2.50
2.00@2.25
1.50@1.75
2.75@2.85
2.50@2.65
1.75@2.00
1.75@2.00

Bones

Owing to a difference of opinion regarding the value of raw bone meal, trading was at a standstill this week. Ground steamed bone was offored at \$30 in bulk, with a counter bid of \$28 refused. A round lot of 3% and 50% unground steamed bone sold at \$25 per ton delivered Chicago. Several carloads of unground bone tankage went at \$18 delivered Chicago. Most trading in cattle jaw, skull and knuckle bones was at \$32.50. Quotations:

	Per Ton.
Raw bone meal	32.00@34.00
Steamed, ground	26.00@28.00
Steamed, unground	
Bone tankage, unground	
Cattle jaw, skull and knuckle.	30.00@35.00
Hog bones	
Prairie bleached and junk	22.00@24.00
Grinding hoofs, pig toes, waste	
horns	20.00@25.00

Horns, Hoofs and Bones.

Buyers were conspicuous by their ab-

sence. It is really a problem to quote this market, and, in view of this, quotations shown below are merely nominal.

	Per Ton.
No. 1 horns	\$225.00@235.00
No. 2 horns	150.00@200.00
No. 3 horns	75.00@125.00
White hoofs	50.00@ 65.00
Black hoofs	40.00@ 45.00
Striped hoofs	30.00@ 35.00
Round shin bones, heavi	es 80.00@ 85.00
Round shin bones, light	s 65.00@ 75.00
Flat shin bones, heavies	65.00@ 75.00
Flat shin bones, lights	55.00@ 60.00
Thigh bones, heavies	75.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, lights	55.00@ 65.00

Cracklings.

Although prices declined around \$5.00 per ton, in sympathy with the break in digester material, there was no let-up in the demand.

				Per Ton.
Pork,	according	to	grease	. \$65.00@70.00
Beef,	according	to	grease	. 55.00@60.00

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

Traders were unable to get together and volume of business was very small.

Per Ton.

Hair.

The feature of the trade this week was the sale of a round lot of fancy winter field cured hog hair at 3c basis Chicago. Coil dried winter stock was offered at 2%c, with best counter bid at 2½c. A round lot of cattle switches brought 2c, fair count, each. Cattle ear hair was offered at \$5.00 per pound, and best counter bid was \$2.50.

Per Pound.

Processed hog 4 @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ C Coil and field dried hog $1\frac{3}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{4}$ C Cattle switches, fair count, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{4}$ C

Pig Skin Strips.

Prime No. 1's sold at 4c per pound delivered, basis Chicago freight, showing a loss of ½c from last week. An extra good lot of No. 2's went at 3½c. Most trading in No. 2's and No. 3's and hams continued at 3c per pound.

C. B. PETERS CO., INC.

110 William Street NEW YORK

BROKERS

COCOANUT OIL

SOYA BEAN OIL FERTILIZER MATERIALS

DOUBLE REFINED NITRATE SODA
GLYCERINE STRUCK

AGENTS and DEALERS

STEEL DRUMS

ALL SIZES AND STYLES NEW AND USED

AUTHORIZED EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: THE DRAPER MANUFACTURING CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

Pounda

Cottonseed Crushers to Meet at Chicago

The annual convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association for 1921 will be held at Chicago. The dates are May 18, 19 and 20.

This decision was reached this week as the result of a mail vote of members taken by order of the Executive Committee. At the meeting of the committee at Washington late in January the question of the convention came up, and sentiment was divided between New Orleans and Chicago. The last two meetings have been held at New Orleans, and it is understood the trade in that city was quite willing to allow the honor to be passed along. Atlantic City was mentioned, but was ruled out, as were other places.

OIL MILLS ARE REDUCING LOSSES.
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 29.—While the extraction results this month are not as good as last month's but equal to those obtained last season for the same period, a revival in interest in reducing extraction losses is apparent among the mills. The slight upturn in the market price of cottonseed oil has awakened an interest in efficient milling. The mills realize that their only salvation is efficient milling and some of them are determined to reduce their oil losses to a minimum. To accomplish this, they are running tests to arrive at the method of cooking the meats best suited to their conditions.

The separation losses continue high. This may be due to lack of proper beater equipment necessary with a low or no linter cut. The quality of the oil continues to be very good. However, the mixing of late seed with earlier seed will probably cause a deterioration of the quality of the oil from now on.

No. sam-			Pro-	St	and-
Avg. all mills 761 Best average Worst average	8.12 8.25	monia. 8.61 9.27	44.24		.79
Avg. this month last year 892 Annual avg. last	9,06	8.41	43.25	6.69	.79
year	8.70	8.50	43.69	7.01	.82
	ILLS.				
No, seed	ole l and	Oil in T	otal L	oss St	and-

sample	s, meats.	hulls.	oil.	per ton	ard.
Avg. all mills, 233		.92	1.01	.10	2.68
Best average		.41	.45	.30	5.44
Worst average		1.94	2.04	.00	0.44
Avg. this month last year 273	.11	.71	.76	.21	•2.03
Annual avg. last year1.836	.10	.66	.72	.18	1.92
	SEED.			Lbs	, cake

		A	mmoni	ia Ga	ls. of	1 8%
	No.		in	10	O lbs.	am-
88.0	nples.	Moist.	seed.	% oil.		
Avz. all mills.	29	7.72	3,91	19,86	42.8	928
Best average		8.00	3.78	21.52		897
Worst average		7.55	3.93	18.28	38.7	932
Avg this month last year	228	9,80	3.87	18,09	38.2	918
Annual avg. last	,400	10.63	3,95	18.07	38.2	937
		UDE	OIL.			

							No. 10	ennini	Z.	ACI
Avg.	all	mill	я				amples.	8.3	6.7	free 1.5
								5.2	14.1	8.0
Wors	t av	eras	43.	Inc			388	17.8	13.3	5.2
Annu	al a	FIZ.	Inst	200.0	rear		2.187	19.0	14.4	5,3
						4				

CLEAVER AGAIN MADE SECRETARY.

P. F. Cleaver, Helena, Ark.. formerly secretary of the Arkansas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has just been chosen to that position, from which he resigned somewhat more than a year ago. It was decided to submit the question to a referendum of members, as between Chicago and New Orleans. The vote was ordered at once, and the count was completed at Washington last Saturday morning. It showed that out of 460 members voting 274 favored Chicago and 186 New Orleans.

Louis N. Geldert, assistant to President J. J. Lawton, has announced the result, and already has begun preparations for holding the meeting. The crushers met at Chicago once before, and had a most profitable meeting. Now they are looking forward to another gathering at the world's packing center.

CHANGES IN TRADING RULES.

The Rules Committee of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will hold its annual meeting for the consideration of amendments or additions to the trading rules of the Association at the Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, La., March 11 and 12.

Advance notice is given by the chairman, P. S. Grogan, to allow members to submit their suggestions to the committee in advance, and these should be sent to Mr. Grogan at Hearne, Texas.

When the Rules Committee has formulated its report, it will be submitted to all members in writing at least thirty days before the annual convention, in order that all may have opportunity to study it before being called upon to vote on its adoption.

OLEOMARGARINE DECISION.

A decision has recently been handed down by the commissioner of internal revenue to the effect that retail dealers in oleomargarine may sell properly branded cartons from the original manufacturer's package without further wrapping or branding. The text of the decision follows:

Oleomargarine packed by the manufacturer in cartons which are branded with the word "oleomargarine" in conspicuous letters of not less than one-quarter of an inch square, statement of net weight and otherwise in conformity with the regulations, may be sold by retail oleomargarine dealers from the original stamped container without any further marking or branding of said cartons, or of the wrapper or paper bag used by the retailer in delivering such cartons to a customer. The statement of the name and address of the retail dealer need not appear on such cartons.

Retail dealers are cautioned to see that each carton of oleomargarine sold by them is in accordance with the regulations, or they will render themselves liable to the penalty imposed by section 6 of the oleomargarine law for selling an improperly branded package,

DECEMBER OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT

Official Government reports just compiled of the output of oleomargarine for the month of December, 1920, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 934,800 pounds colored and 22,934,252 pounds uncolored, a total of 23,869,052 pounds. This is 8,229,920 pounds less than the production for the preceding month, and 15,590,268 pounds less than the same month a year ago. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the last twenty-four months, are as follows:

-							rounus.
January, 19	919	 	 				37,818,822
February .		 	 				15,986,372
March		 			 	 	25,531,579
April		 	 				31.977.002
May		 	 				27.868.417
June		 	 				20,234 177
July		 	 				22.928.064
August		 	 				24.438.506
September		 					28.681.374
October		 					35.792 572
November		 	 				36.512 310
December .		 	 				39 459 320
Total, 191	9	 	 				.347,228,515
January, 19							
February		 					33 999 894
March		 	 				36 547 668
April		 	 				33 946 538
May			1.				32 295 488
June		 	 		 		29 200 728
July		 	 		 		24 046 229
August		 			* 1		28 141 070
September		 					20,141,010
October		 	0 0				28 240 201
November .		 		0 0			29 009 079
December		 				0 1	99 960 050
Total 192	0	 			0 0	0 0	. 359,966,153
10001, 102		 		2. 4			. 661,006,666

COTTON OIL TRADE VETERANS PASS.

Two of the best-known veterans of the cottonseed products industry recently passed over the Great Divide. Charles E. McCord, of Prattville, Ala., for many years secretary of the Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, died at his home in that town on December 29 at the age of 61. He was the hardest worker in his state organization for many years, and an untiring champion of his industry.

H. F. H. Eberts, secretary of the Arkansas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, died at his home in Little Rock on January 9 after a brief sickness. He had been an active factor in the oil mill and brokerage business in his state for many years, and because of his genial and lovable character his loss will be especially felt.

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for the week of Jan. 22 to Jan. 28 1921:

	January —									
Chicago New York Boston Philadelphia	22. 45 50 51 51%	$24.45 \frac{1}{4}$ $49 \frac{1}{4}$ 50	25. 45% 50 59 50%	26, 45% 50 50 50%	27. 46 501/ ₂ 50 501/ ₄	28. 46 491/ ₂ 50 481/ ₆				

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized, 90 score, at Chicago:

	-	_	-Jan	nary	-			
22. 45	4		25. 451/4-3/4		26. 46	27		28.
Receip	pts	of	butter	by	citi	les,	tu	bs:

This	Last	Last	Since	Jan.1.
Chicago24.658	Week. 24,809	year. 22.083	1921. 120.733	1920. 128.420
New York32,485	29,081	25,857	145,240	154,951
Boston12.646 Philadelphia . 8.788	13,051 6,630	$\frac{11,011}{7,040}$	45,750 39,378	41,916 41,204
Total78,577	73,571	65,991	351,101	366,491

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

Chicago New York Boston Philadelphia	20,460	Out of storage, 126,174 241,765 113,764 27,270	On hand Jan. 29. 9,923,460 9,392,884 6,299,546 2,272,309	week, 1920. 10,143,713 13,526,645 4,475,046
'Fotel	31 338	508 079	97 000 100	00 107 50.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cettonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Decline Continues—Season's Lows Reached
—Consuming Situation Unimproved—
Foreign Markets Distinctly Heavy.

The feature in the vegetable oil markets the past week was the renewed weakness in cottonseed oil on the New York Produce Exchange, where prices declined ¼ to nearly ½c per lb., and to a point where the market was off nearly a cent a pound from the high levels of January, and practically speaking, at the season's lowest levels. The market was in a rut most of the week, and trade was quite small, but operations broadened after mid-week, and the market gave definite evidence that prices were headed downward.

A great deal of support was given the market in the way of short covering on scale down buying orders, mainly for refiners' account, while the selling was scattered and the declines finally ran into liquidation by tired longs and catching of stop loss orders. There was selling for southern, western and Wall Street account, while the professional element pressed the declines, due to the absence of buying power, aside from the profit taking by shorts. The news centinued very greatly against prices and as a result sentiment continued to favor much lower prices. The

belief prevailed that a drastic dec'ine in February would be witnessed, and predictions were heard that the nearby months would possibly go down to the 7½c level, and the distant futures to around eight cents.

Crude oil was rather tightly held for a time, with little or nothing offering below 64c from the southeast, but the action in the market finally discouraged the southern mills, and crude oil was offered rather freely, and declined to the six cent level in the southeast and in the valley, and to 5% c in Texas. One prominent feature operating against the crude oil market is said to be the fact that refiners' storage capacity is practically filled up, and that as a result large refiners in some instances have been forced to cease their operations in crude oil. In other words, the demand for the refined product has not been sufficiently large to deplete refined stocks as rapidly as crude was purchased, heretofore, and has placed the refiners in a position where they must await an improved demand for cash oil, or wait until the month of February has passed into history, and deliver at least a portion of their holdings on March contracts in the New York market.

This statement is absolutely true of one of the leading refiners, and as a result the March deliveries are expected to be more than sufficient to take care of the actual trade demand and the speculative holdings in that position. In most quarters the large speculative long interest in March is expected to liquidate, and force that position to a much larger discount than at present, under the distant months, in which case those anticipating delivering oil on contract might switch their March shorts to the latter positions, to better advantage. However, the March position does not appear healthy, and it appears as though this month is destined to take the same course as the current option has taken in the market for the past year or so.

Domestic demand has been exceedingly quiet, and export demand has been flat. The foreign markets remained under distinct pressure, and the outlook was discouraging as to the prospects for any immediate important demand from this source. Advices to leading exporters from Cermany indicated an overbought position there on vegetable oils, owing to recent heavy imports, and reported that the prospects for new business for at least three months were exceedingly gloomy.

tion there on vegetable oils, owing to recent heavy imports, and reported that the prospects for new business for at least three months were exceedingly gloomy. The English markets continued to go down rapidly; soya-bean oil declined a shilling in a week, cocoanut oil two shillings, peanut oil three shillings, and Eng-

ASPEGREN & CO.





Produce Exchange Building NEW YORK CITY DISTRIBUTORS



AGENTS IN PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES

SELLING AGENTS FOR





The Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corp., Portsmouth, Va. The Gulf & Valley Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La. The International Vegetable Oil Co., Savannah and Atlanta, Ga.

LAW & COMPANY, Inc.

FORMERLY THE PICARD-LAW CO.

Consulting, Analytical, Engineering

Chemists

and Bacteriologists

Experts in the Chemistry of

Vegetable Oils

and specialists in the analysis of

PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS **FERTILIZERS** CATTLE FEED

FUEL, LUBRICATING OILS AND BOILER WATERS

Main Laboratories:

Carolina Branch:

Atlanta, Ga.

Wilmington, N. C.

lish butter oil six shillings. lish butter oil six shillings. Cocoanut oil f.o.b. Liverpool, according to exporters, figured out about 12½c per lb., peanut oil, 9%c; soya-bean, 8½c; and English butter oil 7c per lb. The English butter oil price of 7c f.o.b. Liverpool compared with the cheapest butter oil at New York of 9½c, or 2½c over the English price, while American butter oil could hardly be laid down in Liverpool for less than about 10½c. The weakness in the English market is said to be reflected throughout the continent, and offerings of American oil to Belgium and the Dutch brought back few replies. Cocoanut oil replies.

The lard market has been declining, but to a moderate extent, and stocks of lard continue on the increase. Lard shipments from the United States have been heavy, but the hog movement has been so large that supplies of all products gained rapidly. The stocks of lard at Chicago on Feb. 1 totaled 33,478,000 lbs., an increase of 12,100,000 lbs. during the month, as against 21,376,000 lbs. on Jan. 1, and 43,058,000 lbs. on Feb. 1, 1920.

The only bright spot in the situation has The only bright spot in the situation has been the continued heavy outward movement of cotton oil against purchases made early in the season. The exports in January from New York were very nearly 55,000 bbls. alone, while New Orleans is known to have cleared over 25,000 bbls., or a total of 80,000 bbls. These figures are not official, and are made through private sources, but are actual clearances. The indications are that the exports for private sources, but are actual clearances. The indications are that the exports for the month of January will compare favorably from all the ports with the December exports, which totaled some 103.000 bbls. The exports are large enough to make a favorable showing in consumption in the January Census Bureau Report, which will come out about the middle of February, but the indications are that domestic distribution has continued small and that little encouragement on small, and that little encouragement on the long side will be found in the figures on consumption.

There was little or no change in the sit-

There was little or no change in the situation in other oils. The market was again a shade easier, following the decline in cotton oil, with no important consuming demand in evidence, and only spasmodic buying here and there to fill immediate requirements. Oriental peanut oil was nominal at 7½c in sellers' tanks from the coast, while domestic was 7c in buyers' tanks f.o.b. the mill. Soya-bean oil was 5½c in sellers' tanks from the coast; cocoanut oil, Manila, 9½c in sellers' tanks from the coast; crude corn oil in barrels from New York 8¾@9c; bleachable cotton oil in tanks from the mill 6½@6%c. Compound lard was in poor demand, both domestic and export, and unchanged, at 11@11½c, according to and unchanged, at 11@11½c, according to brand; stearine was unchanged at 8%c; tallow %c lower, with the market at six cents for special loose, while greases were easier on the asked price, and quoted at from four to six cents, according to quantity and color. COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions. Thursday, January 27, 1921.

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																				g-
					Sal	le	8.		H	ig	h	1.	L	00	W		Bid	1.	As	ked.
Spot								٠									80	90	a	
Feb.																	8:	10	a	860
Mch.					1	8	0	0		8	6	5		8	5	0	8	63	a	865
Apr.																	8	65	a	880
May					2	4	0	0		9	0	5		8	8	0	90	04	a	906
June																	9:	10	a	925
July	 				2	9	0	0		9	4	0		9	1	0	9:	38	a	940
Aug.					1	2	0	0		9	5	6		9	2	5	9	55	a	957
Sept.																			a	
er.																				979

Total sales 9,300. Prime Crude S. E., 600 bid.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Tellow Venus, Prime Winter Yellov Venus, Prime Summer White Jersey Butter Oil Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries: (VORREDALE, C. PORT IVORY, N. Y. KARSAS CITY, KAR

Puritan, Winter Fressed Salad Oil White Clover Cooking Oil Marigold Cooking Oil Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

CINCINNATI, OHIO

HARDENED EDIBLE

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co. CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

Friday, January 28, 1921

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								Sa	Ш	еs	В,	н	II.	12	1.	L	0	W		Bid.	Asl	sed.
Spot					0		۰													830	a	900
Peb.																				820	a	860
Mch.																						
Apr.		٠				٠														860	a	871
May										00					0			0		899		900
June																				900		912
July																				929		930
Aug.																				938		941
Sept.							Ĭ							•	•		•		*	937		949
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Feb.																		۰	۰		805	a	860
Mch.									5	0	0		8	5	8			8	5	2	850	a	860
Apr.																					855	a	870
May								1	0	0	0		8	19	9			8	9	0	895	a	900
June				0			٠														897	a	915
July				٠				1	3	0	0		6	3	4			9	2	7	928	a	931
Aug.				0	0	0															939	a	945
Sept.						,	٠														925	a	949
To	tal	1	2	38	1)	e	8	2,	8	0	0			P	r	ir	n	e	4	(Crude	S.	E.,
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Monday January 21 1021

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																				Bid.		sed.
Spot		٠		۰			٠		٠		٠				0		۰			800	a	
Feb.			٠		0		0													800	a	840
Mch.						0	۰	1	4	0	0		8	5	0		8	3	7	837	a	842
Apr.						,													,	840	a	850
May						۰	٠	4	7	0	0		8	8	9		8	76	3	878	a	880
June																				880	a	895
July								3	7	0	0		9	1	8		9	0	5	910	a	912
Aug.										0										910	a	930
Sept.																				910	a	930
Tot	al		8	a	l	e	S	10	.6	0	0			P	ri	in	16	9	0	rude	S.	E.,
3450	00	-																				

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615@	62	5.																				
-		7	Tu	11	25	se	di	ay,	1	F	el	70	u	a	ry	,	1	,	19	21.		
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								Sa	le	8.	1	н	ig	h		L	01	W.	B	id.	Asl	red.
Spot			0																	800	a	
Feb.							0													800	a	830
Mch.									1	0	0		8	32	2	1	8	32		835	a	836
Apr.																				835	a	848
May						0		3	19	0	0		8	7	7		8	72		874	a	877
June													٠							880	a	889
July		٠					٠	2	8	0	0		9	08	3		91	03		908	a	909
Aug.									4	0	0		9	20)		9	20		920	a	925
Sept.									2	0	0		9	36)		9	29		930	a	939
To									,4	0	0.		1	P	ri	m	le		Cr	ude	S.	E.,

600 sales Wednesday, February 2, 1921.

		-	Rans	ze-	-Clo	sing-
	- 1	Sales. H	ligh.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot					750	a
Feb					785	a 815
		3100	832	820	818	a 821
Apr					820	a 833
May		5700	875	856	857	a 860
June					862	a 872
July .		8700	909	886	888	a 890
		200	896	895	895	a 902
Sept.		200	905	905	900	a 905
Tota	al sales	17,900.	Pr	ime	Crude	S. E.,
600 asl	ked.					

Thursday, February 3, 1921.

Market closed 19@20 points lower and forward positions 6@10 points net lower. Sales, 22,900 bbls. Prime crude, \$8.50; sales, prime summer yellow spot, \$7.50; March, \$7.99; May, \$8.51; July, \$8.79; all

COCOANUT OIL .- The market the past COCOANUT OIL.—The market the past week has been quiet and a shade easier owing to the weakness in cotton oil and to the persistent declines in the foreign markets. At New York Manila oil was nominally quoted at 9@9¼c in sellers' tanks from the coast, while Cochin New York was 12½@13c, Ceylon 12@12½c and deodorized 13½@14½c. The English market for ecoganut oil drapped two spillings ket for cocoanut oil dropped two shillings

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

INSTALLATIONS PACKING HOUSE SIECK & DRUCKER, Engineering

CAPITOL REFINING CO.



Washington, D. C.







Stocks in Principal Cities east of the Mississippi



MANUFACTURERS OF COOKING FATS, SALAD OILS AND COMPOUND REFINERS OF VEGETABLE OILS FOR MANUFACTURE OF MARGARINE

in less than a week and was quoted f. o. b. Liverpool at 124 c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market was dull and featureless with the undertone easy. Consuming demand was unimportant, and the buying was of a hand-to-mouth character and mainly for immediate requirements. Sellers' tanks from the coast, both ments. Sellers' tanks from the coast, both future and prompt shipment, was quoted at 5½c, while crude soya bean at New York in barrels was 8@8½c, and deodorized 10½@11½c. The English soya bean market declined a shilling in a week, to a basis of about 8½c f. o. b. Liverpool.

PEANUT OIL.—The market was quiet but steady although practically nominal. No important transactions were reported. Oriental in sellers' tanks from the coast was nominally quoted at 71/4c while domestic in buyers' tanks f. o. b. the mill was quoted at 7c. The English peanut oil market declined another three shillings to a basis of about 9% c during the week.

CORN OIL.—This market lacked feature and was quiet. Crude corn oil at New York was quoted at 8% @9c, refined in barrels 11@11% c and in cases at \$1.21 per gallon.

PALM OIL.—The market was dull and PALM OIL.—The market was dull and steady. Offerings were light, but demand from consumers was equally small. Largos in casks was quoted at 7½c in New York, and Niger 7@7½c. Palm kernels dropped over a cent a pound and in barrels were quoted at 10@10½c at New York

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil during the month of December, 1920, according to official reports, were 41,421,005 pounds, compared to 10,787,920 pounds in December, 1919. During the entire year of 1920, exports of cottonseed oil amounted to 184,753,824 pounds, compared to 193,123,201. 753,824 pounds, compared to 193,133,201 pounds the previous year.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Memphis.
(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady, 6 cents; good seven per cent meal weak, \$27.50. Hulls \$8.25 loose; \$12.25 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
New Orleans, La., Feb. 3, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil barely steady, 5½c f. o. b. the mill. Seven per cent meal, \$27 bid; \$28 asked; eight per cent meal, \$30 bid; \$31 asked. Hulls higher, \$10 loose; \$13 sacked, all f. o. b. interior mill points. Demand is somewhat better but is still below normal below normal.

COTTON OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed qil from the port of New York during the month of Jan-uary, by weeks, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

																Bbls.
Week	ending	Jan	. 8th								0			9		.23,323
Week	ending	Jan.	15th						۰				۰	٠	٠	.14,663
Week	ending	Jan.	22nd									۰	۰	۰	۰	. 2,735
Week	ending	Jan.	29th													.13,953
	Week Week	Week ending Week ending	Week ending Jan. Week ending Jan.	Week ending Jan. 15th Week ending Jan. 22nd	Week ending Jan. 15th. Week ending Jan. 22nd.	Week ending Jan. 15th Week ending Jan. 22nd	Week ending Jan. 15th	Week ending Jan. 8th								

Total month January........54,674 Exports of cottonseed oil from New Or-leans were 25,375 bbls. during January.

VEGETABLE OIL IMPORTS.

Imports of expressed vegetable oils during the month of December, 1920, are shown in a special report to The National Provisioner as follows:

Chinese nut, free, 99,726 gallons; value,

Cocoa butter or butterine, dutiable, 22,-069 pounds; value, \$6,179. Cocoanut, free, 11,917,104 pounds; value,

Cottonseed, free, 32,413 pounds; value,

Olive, edible, dutiable, 175,993 gallons; value, \$571.762.

Palm, free, 3,006,040 pounds; value, \$261,335.

Palm kernel, free, 102,065 pounds; value, \$15.128.

Peanut, dutiable, 27,904 gallons; value, \$29,425. Rapeseed, dutiable, 90,343 gallons; value,

Soya bean, free, 2,113,174 pounds; value.

All other, free, \$82,712; dutiable, \$37,138.

EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Exports of vegetable oils from the port of New York, during the month of Decem-

of New York, during the month of December, 1920, according to official reports just received, were as follows;
COCOA BUTTER OIL.—Denmark, 33,600 lbs.; Germany, 117 lbs.; Italy, 267 lbs.; England, 22,787 lbs.; Scotland, 11,257 lbs.; Canada, 224 lbs.; Guatemala, 24 lbs.; Mexico, 9,117 lbs.; Cuba, 6,274 lbs.; Chile, 48 lbs.; Colombia, 200 lbs.; Peru, 1,342 lbs.; Venezuela, 155 lbs.; Australia, 34,745 lbs.; New Zealand, 10,695 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 276 lbs.; Portugese Africa, 386 lbs.; total, 131,514 lbs.;

ands, 276 lbs.; Portugese Africa, 386 lbs.; total, 131,514 lbs.
CORN OIL.—Greece, 68,400 lbs.; Italy, 123,500 lbs.; Malta, 1,157 lbs.; Netherlands, 224,000 lbs.; Portugal, 3,800 lbs.; Turkey in Europe, 15,200 lbs.; Costa Rica, 3,750 lbs.; Panama, 20,650 lbs.; Jamaica, 64,175 lbs.; Trinidad, 11,250 lbs.; British West Indies, 7,600 lbs.; Cuba, 535,200 lbs.; French West Indies, 112,850 lbs.; Halti, 1,310 lbs.; San Domingo, 88,170 lbs.; Chile. Indies, 7,600 lbs.; Cuba, 535,200 lbs.; French West Indies, 112,850 lbs.; Haiti, 1,310 lbs.; San Domingo, 88,170 lbs.; Chile, 4,800 lbs.; Columbia, 750 lbs.; Ecuador, 4,300 lbs.; British Guiana, 11,560 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 380 lbs.; New Zealand, 400 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 4,000 lbs.; British South Africa, 28,925 lbs.; Egypt, 3,750 lbs.; Yugoslavia, 45,600 lbs.; total, 1,385,477 lbs. COTTONSEED OIL.—Belgium, 466,139 lbs.; Denmark, 1,197,344 lbs.; Germany, 1,601,994 lbs.; Gibralter, 13,125 lbs.; Greece, 276,253 lbs.; Italy, 1,038,138 lbs.

Grayson and Gander Brand Soaps



Butter Oils Salad Oils Cooking Oils and High Grade Shortenings

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Mrs. Tucker's Shortening

QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

INTERSTATE COTTON OIL REFINING CO.

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THE PRODUCTS OF COTTON SEED OIL SHERMAN, TEXAS

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

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DIRECT IMPORTERS FROM JAPAN—CHINA—INDIA

Soya Bean Oil China Wood Oil Rapeseed Oil Chinese Veg. Wax



Cocoanut Oil Perilla Oil Animal Tallow

Peanut Oil

Sesame Oil Chinese Veg. Tallow (white and green)

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Best for salads and salad dressings. Best for shortening and cooking. Sold by progressive dealers.

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BUTTER OIL

UNION SALAD OIL

IXL COOKING OIL

Pure — Wholesome — Odorless.



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Cable Address "AMCOTOIL"

Decolorizing and Deodorizing Problems ARE READILY SOLVED SUPER FILTCHAR BY THE USE OF

This "bleaching" carbon is so powerful that only very small, or even fractional percentages are necessary to give efficient results. We welcome any opportunity to demonstrate to you its many advantages and our Technical Department is at your service to advise or co-operate. WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO., Sole Manufacturers NEW FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, YORK

Netherlands, 6,895,711 lbs.; Norway, 1,335,120 lbs.; Sweden, 95,000 lbs.; Switzerland, 48,394 lbs.; Turkey in Europe, 764,249 lbs.; England, 2,914,206 lbs.; Ireland, 40,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 375 lbs.; Costa Rica, 4,916 lbs.; Guatemala, 750 lbs.; Honduras, 1,111 lbs.; Nicaragua, 310 lbs.; Panama, 108,468 lbs.; Salvador, 3,175 lbs.; Mexico, 9,575 lbs.; Newfoundland, 6,333 lbs.; Barbados, 4,565 lbs.; Jamaica, 69,075 lbs.; Trinidad, 7,370 lbs.; British West Indies, 9,707 lbs.; Cuba, 229,063 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,515 lbs.; Dutch West Indies. 2. Netherlands, 6,895,711 lbs.; Norway, 1,-9.707 lbs.; Cuba, 229,063 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,515 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,400 lbs.; French West Indies, 166,775 lbs.; Haiti, 747 lbs.; San Domingo, 167,003 lbs.; Argentine, 46,925 lbs.; Chile, 47,250 lbs.; Columbia, 530 lbs.; British Guiana, 68,941 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 5,865 lbs.; French Guiana, 136,674 lbs.; Uruguay, 163,500 lbs.; Australia, 29,250 lbs.; New Zealand, 45,475 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 750 lbs.; Yugoslavia, 19,000 lbs.; total, 17,985,066 lbs. LINSEED OIL—Germany, 2,700 gal.; Russia, 200 gal.; England, 6 gal.; Costa Rica, 310 gal.; Guatemala, 450 gal.; Honduras, 232 gal.; Nicaragua, 460 gal.; Panama, 11,280 gal.; Salvador, 300 gal.; Mexico, 6,511 gal.; Newfoundland, 3,367 gal.;

duras, 232 gal.; Nicaragua, 460 gal.; Panama, 11,280 gal.; Salvador, 300 gal.; Mexico, 6,511 gal.; Newfoundland, 3,367 gal.; Barbados, 300 gal.; Jamaica, 299 gal.; Trinidad, 156 gal.; British West Indies, 285 gal.; Cuba, 11,662 gal.; Danish West Indies, 450 gal.; Durch West Indies, 50 gal.; Haiti, 570 gal.; San Domingo, 2,890 gal.; Argentine, 100 gal.; Brazil, 595 gal.; Chile, 3,790 gal.; Columbia, 1,716 gal.; British Guiana, 1,250 gal.; Dutch Guiana, 850 gal.; French Guiana, 250 gal.; Peru, 770 gal.; Venezuela, 1,897 gal.; China, 102 gal.; Philippine Islands, 10 gal.; British South Africa, 50 gal.; French Africa, 15 gal.; total, 53,873 gal.

COCOANUT OIL.—Denmark, 65 lbs.; Costa Rica, 3,750 lbs.; Panama, 1,300 lbs.; Mexico, 127,323 lbs.; Barbados, 770 lbs.; Cuba, 9,869 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 350 lbs.; Chile, 2,500 lbs.; Peru, 875 lbs.; China, 50 lbs.; British South Africa, 92 lbs.; Chile, 2,500 lbs.; Sweden, 37,507 lbs.; Switzerland, 39 lbs.; England, 564,424 lbs.; Mexico, 120 lbs.; Barbados, 28 lbs.; Venezuela, 11 lbs.; total, 146,944 lbs.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Italy, 187,082 lbs.; Barbados, 7,700 lbs.; Cuba, 1,906 los.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Italy, 187,082 lbs.; Barbados, 7,700 lbs.; Cuba, 1,900 los., French West Indies, 54,975 lbs.; total, 251,657 lbs.

IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Imports of vegetable oils at the port of New York during the month of December, 1920, are reported officially as follows:

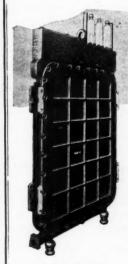
CCICOANUT OIL.—British India, 852 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 8,585,700 lbs.; total, 8,586,552 lbs.
COTTONSEED OIL.—Haiti, 23,168 lbs.; Brazil, 9,245 lbs.; total, 32,413 lbs.
OLIVE OIL.—Italy, 2,898 gal.; total, 2,898 gal.

898 gal.
PALM OIL—England, 1,067,544 lbs.;
Dutch East Indies, 589 lbs.; total, 1,068,133

lbs. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Belgium, 57,293 lbs.; England, 44,772 lbs.; total, 102,065 lbs. SOYA BEAN OIL.—Japan, 1,420 lbs.; to-

tal, 1,420 lbs., PEANUT OIL.—Japan, 1,420 lbs.; total, 1,420 lbs.

PEANUT OIL.—France, 4,409 gal.; China, 141 gal.; Hong Kong, 2,838 gal.; total, 7,388 gal.



Purest Hydrogen At Lowest Cost

Many oil hardening plants in the United States and foreign lands have installed the I. O. C. System for generating pure Hydrogen.

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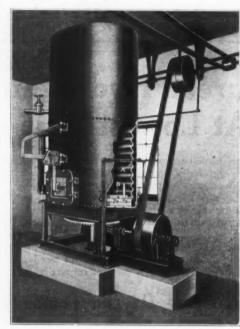
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Save Twice Its Cost

by Using the G. & W. Sanitary Cooking, Rendering and Drying Machine

Letter "A" on cut shows you the seamless corrugated shell. No staybolts to loosen and leak. More radiation, therefore quicker drying.



"B" points to our patented sectional bottom, which is secured to the original bottom, and can be removed when worn out and quickly replaced with a new one.

These two features, "A" and "B", prolong the life of our machine far beyond that of any other Cooking, Rendering, and Drying Machine on the market today.

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BRAND'S STEEL Smoke House

Suitable for Smoking Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Sausage, Bologna, Etc. Does Twice the Work with Half the

GAS-FIRED

BUILT TO LAST M. BRAND&SONS

Manufacturers

First Ave. and 49th St. **NEW YORK**

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS. (Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 2.-Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 21c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 20c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 19c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 18½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 18c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 18c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 21½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 21c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 20c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 19¾c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 19½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 191/2c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 20c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 19%c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 19½c; 22@22 lbs. avg., 19½c; 22@22 lbs. avg., 18%c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 20%c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 20c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 19½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 19½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 19½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 19c. Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs avg., 12%c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 12½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 11c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 13c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 12%c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 11c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 1034c. Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 26c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 22c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 17c; Skinned Hams-Green, 14@16 lbs. avg.,

12@14 lbs. avg., 15c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 14½c; Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 21½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 20c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 17c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 15c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 14½c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

(Special Report to The Mational Provisioner from R. C. Zann.)

New York, Feb. 2, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 24@27c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 23c; 10@12 lbs., 23c; 12@14 lbs., 23c; 12@14 lbs., 20c; 10@12 lbs., 19c; 12@14 lbs., 18c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 17c; 12@14 lbs., 17c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 17c; 8@10 lbs., 18c; 10@12 lbs., 17c; 12@14 lbs., 16c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 17c; 12@14 lbs., 16c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 16c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 16c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 12@14 lbs., 23½c; 10@12 lbs., 22½c; 12@14 lbs., 22c; dressed hogs, 16¼c; city steam lard, 12¾c; compound, 10½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 20@21c; 10@12 lbs., 19@20c; 12@14 lbs., 18@19c; 14@16 lbs., 17@18c; skinned shoulders, 15c; boneless butts, 21@22c; Boston butts, 17@18c; lean trimmings, 12@13c; regular trimmings, 8@9c; spareribs, 14c; neck ribs. 4c; kidneys, 5c; livers, 2c; tails, 9c;

pig tongues, 13@14c.

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Cana-Sales of cattle and caives at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Jan. 27, 1921:

ene week ond	me o	All. wi,	Tour.		
	C.	ATTLE.			
	-Sales-		Top pr	ice goo	d steers
Week		Week			
		ending			
Jan. 27.	1920.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.	1920.	Jan. 20.
Toronto (U.					
S. Y.)6,647	6,903	6,162	\$10.25	\$14.25	\$10.50
Montreal (Pt.					
St. Chs.). 972	769	753	10.75	13.50	10.85
Montreal (E.					
End) 854	1,040		10.75	13.50	10.85
Winnipeg2,134		3,412	8.25	13.00	9.00
Calgary1,848		2,335	8.00	11.85	7.75
Edmonton 788	678	491	8.00	11.50	8,00
	C	ALVES.			
	-Sales-		Top pr	ce goo	d calves
Wook					Wools

	ending	week,	ending Jan. 20.			
Toronto (L	1.					
S. Y.).	428	787	538	\$18,00	\$25,00	\$17.50
Montreal (Pt.					
St. Chs.		226	198	15.00	19.00	15.00
Montreal E						
End)			250	15.00	19.00	15.00
Winnipeg	. 134			11.00	13.00	11.00
Calgary .	152	72	393	8.00	10,00	8.00
Edmonton	. 89	60	50	10.00	10,00	8.50

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.
Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending Jan. 27, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a month and a year

ago.					
	-Sales-		-Top	price s	elects-
Week	Same	Week	Week	Same	Week
ending	week,	ending	ending	week.	ending
Jan. 27.	1920.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.	1920.	Jan. 20.
Toronto (U.					
S. Y.)7,190	10.753	4.807	\$16.00	\$19.25	\$16,00
Montreal (Pt.					
St. Chs.).2,342	1.167	851	18.00	19.75	17.50
Montreal (E.					
End) 822	593	962	18.00	. 19.75	17.50
Winnipeg .2,930	3,065	4,019	14.25	19,00	13.75
Calgary 743	609	1.320	14.50	18,35	14.50
Edmonton . 955	523		14.25	18.75	
		-0	_		

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Cana-dian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared with a month and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Jan. 27, 1921, as follows:

	Sales-		Top pr	ice goo	d lambs
Week		Week	Week	Same week.	Week
Toronto (U.					
S. Y.)2.44	14 1,629	3,229	\$12.25	\$20.00	\$12.50
Montreal Pt.					
St. Chs.). 18	34 297	982	12.50	16,75	12.50
Montreal (E.					
End) 34			12.50	16,75	
Winnipeg . 7	37 1,194	799	11.00	15,50	
Calgary1,42	21 161	2,066	12.00	*****	11.75
Edmonton .	2	188			9,50

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Prices show continued steadiness with buyers proceeding cautiously. The tendency is to construe the government livestock report as bullish, foreshadowing constock report as bullish, foreshadowing continued moderate packing returns for season. Live hogs show steadiness; movement moderate; packing not expected to gain much if any compared with last year. Export interest is limited but shipments keep up about the same as previously. Considerable is said regarding the low price of fats abroad, particularly in England, but Continental demand for lard exceeds the English. The market was easier ceeds the English. The market was easier Friday with hogs and grains.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil continues weak and under pressure. March liquidation is a considerable factor. Quite heavy switching of March to May developed, and is credited to March to May developed, and is credited to foreign account. March declined to fifty-two points under May. Refiners' brokers were moderate buyers. Foreign markets showed some rally and buying was influenced by the steadiness in lard. Crude oil was under pressure showing further sharp declines, southeast being quoted \$5.80, Texas \$5.50, and valley \$5.75. Compound demand is poor with leading interests reducing the price to eleven cents. Tallow was unchanged. Soap trade is reported fair but not active. New lows for

Tallow was unchanged. Soap trade is reported fair but not active. New lows for the season were made Friday on March liquidating and absence of support.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Friday: March, \$7.80@7.84; May, \$8.35@8.40; July, \$8.68@8.70; September, \$8.90@8.96 8.96.

Tallow.

Special loose at 6c.

Oleo Stearine.

81/4 c asked. Extra oleo oil, 161/2c.

-0 FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS. Lard in New York.

New York, Feb. 4, 1921.—Spot yard at New York prime western, \$13.35@13.45; Middle West, \$13.10@13.20; city steam, \$12.75; refined continent, \$15.25; South American, \$15.50; Brazil kegs, \$16.50; compound, \$11.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Feb. 4, 1921.—Copra fabrique, -fr.; Copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, -fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, Feb. 4. 1921 .- (By cable.) The British Government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London 41@45s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Feb. 4, 1921.—(By cable.) Refined cottonseed oil, 34s, 6d; crude,

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Feb. 4, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 55,445 quarters; to the Continent, 75,015 quarters; to other ports, 11,260 quarters. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 22,406 quarters; to the Continent, 18,906 quarters; to other ports, none.

-

1921 CALENDARS RECEIVED. Very attractive 1921 calendars have been received from the Hermon A. Fleming Company, brokers at Boston, Mass.; Law & Company, Inc., chemists at Atlanta, Ga.; and John P. Squire & Company, meat packers of Boston, Mass.

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Jan. 29, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO. Cattle

Hama

Armour & Co 5,777	20,400	24.74;
Swift & Co 7,180	16.600	31,494
Morris & Co 5,180	15,500	10,726
Wilson & Co 4,227	15,600	10,294
G. H. Hammond Co 2,285	13,400	******
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co 964	10,100	
Libby, McNeill & Libby 1,235	*****	
Brennan Packing Co., 5,600 hogs	: Boyd-Lu	nham A
Co., 11,100 hogs; others, 22,400 hogs		
OMAHA.		
Cattle	. Hogs.	Sheen

Morris & Co. Swift & Co. Cudahy Packing Co. Armour & Co. Dold Packing Co. J. W. Murphy Murphy

	A	
KANSAS CITY.		
. Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co 4,182	6,955	7.689
Cudahy Packing Co 4,218	3.896	6.177
Fowler Packing Co 811		
Morris & Co 4,267	8.184	3,758
Swift & Co 4,187	5,244	9,082
Wilson & Co 3,825	7.52)	6.707
Butchers 569	1,179	40
ST. LOUIS.		

Morris & Co 3,060 7.	719 2.51
St. Louis D. B. Co 822 2.	721
Independent Packing Co 1.257	1.09
	730 4
East Side Packing Co 83	802
Krey Packing Co 30 3.	483
Heil Packing Co 20 2.	479
Seiloff 1.	.021 16
Butchers 302 25.	181 1.27

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following cen-ters for the week ending Jan. 29, 1921:

					(7	Y.	Г	Т	Ŧ	ŀ	ũ,															
Chicago										į.													į,				36
Kansas City															Ī							Ĺ	Ī	Ĺ	ū		22
Omaha																Ī	ì								0		20
East St. Louis																											10
st. Joseph															-		•			•	Ť	•	•				8
Sioux City				•			٠		•	٠		•		ů	٠	•	٠	۰	۰	•	۰	٠	۰	٠	٠	۰	6
Cudahy							•		•	•		•	• •	•	•	۰	٠	۰		٠	٠	•	٠	•	•	۰	0
South St. Paul				٠				4	•		*	*			*	*	*			*	*	*	٠	*	*	*	11
Philadelphia				٠				٠	۰	۰	٠	۰		*	*	٠	۰	۰	•	•	۰	٠	٠		•		3
ndianapolis				٠				۰	٠	*		0		۰	۰	۰	۰	0	۰	۰		۰	۰	۰	0	0	4
New York and	To			-	1	Ce i				*		٠		*			*	*	٠		•	٠	٠	*	*	*	10
Oblahama Cita	16	1.5	150	7.	1	U	11	y			4	D						۰	0	۰		0				۰	19
Oklahoma City																											
						1	а	0	Ю	31	S.																
Chicago																											166
Kansas City																											33
Omaha																											
East St. Louis																											55

Charles St. Louis St. Joseph St. Joseph Stoux City Cudahy Cedar Rapids Ottumwa South St. Paul Fort Worth Philadelphia Indinapolis New York and Jersey City Oklahoma City Milwaukee Milwaukee

Unicago																		 	٠.			٠	18
Kansas Cit	y						. ,											 					33
Omaha																							
East St. L																							
St. Joseph																							
Sioux City									٠				٠					 					4
Cudahy								٠										 	. ,				
South St. I	aul																	 		 			4
Philadelphia	2																	 					7
Indianapolis	8															ı		 					
New York	and	Je	a P	80	v	ì	0	it	¥				ì		ì								35
Oklahoma	City																						-
									4														
							_		٦	•	7	_	_	_									

SHEEP.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This statement is prepared ceekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers om information cbrained from The Merchants Loan Trust Company. Chicago, Illinois.)

· Country-Monetary unit. I		on Feb. 3
Austria-Krone	80.203	\$0,0028
Belgium-Franc		.0725
Czecho-Slovakia-Krone		.0127
Denmark-Krone	268	.1920
Finland-Finmark		.0350
France-Franc		.0710
Germany-Mark		.0156
Great Britain-Pound	4 886	3.85
Greece-Drachma		.0705
Italy-Lira	103	.0365
Japan—Yen		.49
Jugo-Slavia—Krone		.0072
Netherlands—Florin		.3390
Norway-Krone		.1840
Poland-Polish Mark		.0013
		.0140
Roumania-Leu		.0275
Servia-Dinar		
Spain-Peseta		.1397
Sweden-Krona		.2198
Switzerland-Franc	193	.1604

*No par of exchange has been determined upon will probably not be fixed until after the Allies to decided upon all of the requirements from the countries.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY	29, 1921.	
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago 500	5.000	1.000
Kansas City 200	500	500
Omaha 100	7.200	600
St. Louis 400	6.500	200
St. Joseph 100	3,800	*****
Sioux Clty 300	3,800	*****
St. Paul 200	1,400	200
Oklahoma City 300	300	
Fort Worth 100	500	
Milwaukee 100	500	
Denver 500	200	200
Louisville 100	800	
Wichita 100	100	
Indianapolis 200	7.000	100
Pittsburgh 200	3,000	500
Cincinnati 200	2.000	100
Buffalo 400	5.300	3,000
Cleveland 300	2.500	500
Nashville, Tenn 100	1,000	
New York 542	3,370	3,935
Toronto 500	100	300

	MONDAY, JANUARY 3:	1, 1921.	
Chicago .	18,000	67,000	19,000
Kansas Ci	ity11,500	11,000	8.500
Omaha	5,500	11.500	6,000
St. Louis	5,500	19,500	2,100
St. Joseph	2,800	6,700	9.500
Sioux City		4.900	2.000
St. Paul	1.500	9.400	3,000
Oklahoma	City 1,800	1.800	400
Fort Wor	th 2,500	3,000	509
Milwanker	200	500	100
Denver	3,000	1.600	4.100
Louisville		2,000	100
Wichita	1,400	1,500	
Indianapol	lis 700	5,000	100
Pittsburgi	1,900	7,500	5.000
Cincinnati	2.000	4,600	100
Buffalo	3,100	20,000	28,000
Cleveland	1,3000	6,000	2,500
Vachville	Tenn 600	3.200	
Now York	4.270	6.780	4.990
Toronto	2.900	1.800	
TOTORIO	2,900	1,500	1,100
	TUESDAY, FEBRUARY	1. 1921	

TUES	DAY.	FEBRUARY	1, 1921.	
Chicago		14.000	54,000	12,000
Kansas City		12,000	16,000	12.00
Omaha		7.500	21.000	8,000
St. Louis		5.200	18,500	1,600
St. Joseph		2,300	9,000	1.500
Sioux City		2,600	8,000	1.600
St. Paul		1.600	14.000	300
Oklahoma City		800	1.000	
Fort Worth		1.000	1.100	304
Milwaukee		500	3,500	200
Denver		1,400	2,700	5.806
Louisville		200	1.000	100
Wichita		600	700	
Indianapolis		600	8,000	100
Pittsburgh		100	1,500	1.500
Cincinnati			4,000	106
Buffalo			3,200	1.000
Cleveland		200	3.000	50
Nashville, Tenn.		100	1.000	
Toronto		1,300	1.000	40

Attended a country of the country of		4,000	00000
Toronto	1,300	1.000	400
WEDNESDAY, F.	EBRUARY	2, 1921.	
Chicago	11,000	28,000	15,000
Kansas City	6,000	12,500	3,000
Omaha	4.800	20,000	6,000
St. Louis	3.300	18,500	806
St. Joseph	3,500	16,000	5,000
Sionx City	2.900	13.000	1.500
St. Paul		24,000	1.206
Oklahoma City	1.500	1.500	300
Fort Worth	900	1.500	300
Milwaukee	. 300 -	2,500	20
Denver	. 300	800	1.40
Louisville	. 200	1.200	10
Wichita	. 300	600	
Indianapolis	. 800	13.000	30
Pittsburgh		3,000	70
Cincinnati	. 509	5,600	10
Puffalo	. 100	2,400	70
Cleveland	200	3,500	1.00
Nashville, Tenn	. 300	1,500	
Toronto		1.800	80

THURSDAY, FEBRUAR	Y 3, 1921.	
Chicago 9,000	41,000	1.800
Kansas City 2.500	7,000	4,000
Omaha 3.00	12,000	3,500
St. Louis 1,300	13,000	500
St. Joseph 1,200	5.500	3,500
Sioux City 1.400	7.300	1.000
St. Paul 900	7.500	300
Oklahoma City 300	500	
Fort Worth 1,400	2,000	100
Milwaukee 400	2,500	204
Denver 1,000	2.100	5.600
Indianapolis 600	10,000	20
Pittsburgh	3,500	500
Cincinnati 400	5.000	100
Buffalo 100	1,200	1.60
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY	4, 1921.	
Chiange 4 000	49,000	9.00

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY	4. 1921.	
Chicago 4,000	42,000	9,00
Kansas City 700	2,500	1.30
Omaha 1.000	12,000	2.80
St. Leuis 1.000	15,000	60
St. Joseph 200	5,500	20
Sioux City 700	7,500	60
St. Paul 900	10,000	4.50
Oklahoma City 300	1,500	
Fort Worth 1,100	1,200	20
Milwaukee 100	1,500	10
Denver 1,300	700	80
Indianapolis 400	8,000	10
Pittsburgh 200	3,000	50
Cincinnati 500	6,400	20
Buffalo 100	8,800	5,00

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 29,

Cattle. Jersey City 5.657 New York 1.589 Central Union 3.210	Calves,	Sheen,	Hogs.
	5,999	16,967	13,323
	1,945	5,189	19,506
	719	10,361	836
Total for week 10.456 Previous week 9 039	5,663 7,777	32,517 40,055 28,037	33,665 32,486 41,808

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet. Business is at a standstill. No inquiries other than inquisitiveness are reported by sellers. Killers appear willing sellers on all varieties of hides in salt at steady levels. No intimations of lower prices are yet given for the winter quality hides. Native steers are quoted at 15c last paid and nominally asked, with buyers' ideas about 13c; heavy Texas quoted nominally at 13@14c; lights Texas quoted nominally at 13@14c; lights at 11@12c; extremes quoted at 10@11c; butts, 12@13c; Colorados, 11@12c; branded cows quoted nominally at 10@11c; heavy cows quoted 13c bid and refused and 14c last paid and asked; lights quoted at 11@12c with the outside last paid; hative bulls about 9@10c; branded bulls, 8@9c nominal

nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet. Business locally and in the originating sections in country descriptions of hides is at a standstill. No uescriptions or nides is at a standstill. No business is being done or contemplated as far as can be learned. Buyers considered asked rates too high and sellers think present values entirely too low intrinsically and that a readjustment will shortly occur. Tanners are confining their entire attention toward moving leather and can only be interested in hides as their re-quirements demand for the continuance or quirements demand for the continuance of curtailed operations. All weight hides in the country districts are quoted un-changed at 7@9c delivered basis. Some western all-weight cows are offered at 8c and not taken by some of the large tanners to whom the offerings were put up to. Heavy steers are quoted nominally about 12c; heavy cows and buffs are considered nominal at 9@10c, with the outside lately paid here. Tanners' views usu-ally do not exceed 9c. Extremes are con-sidered top at 10c in tanners' estimation. sidered top at 10c in tanners' estimation. Local hides are valued several cents a pound higher, though generally not offered; branded hides are dull and waiting at 7@7½c nominal flat basis; country packer branded hides quote at 8@8½c; bulls quoted at 7½@8c and country packers and the selection of the selection er bulls at 8@81/2c; glue hides quoted at 4@5c nominal.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES quiet. Twin ties all weight hides are quiet. Sellers cities all weight hides are quiet. talk up to 10c as a rule and buyers' views are about an 8c level. Sales of all weights in territory tributary to Twin are about an 8c level. Sales of all weights in territory tributary to Twin Cities have been effected about 8c delivered basis. Bulls are quoted at 7½@8c; kipskins are dull and nominal about 9@11c; calfskins quoted at 12@14c; horse hides at \$3.75@4.25 flat asked.

CALFSKINS quiet. No business passing in first salted city skins, which last sold at 17c. Further lots are offered at 18c in attempts to draw forth a 17c bid, without success. Packers continue to offer their skins at 18c and solicit bids. Outside city skins from first salt recently sold at 15@16c, resalted varieties are quoted at 14@15c; country run of skins quoted at 12@14c. Deacons sold again on a basis of \$1.25 for fresh country quality; old skins quoted down to about 90c; kipskins are quiet. Packers and cities last sold at 13c; more cities offered at 13c; packers having unsold skins talk 15c; outside cities quoted 11@12c, and country run at 10@11c.

DRY HIDES quiet. All weight western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim quoted at 14@16c nominal.

HORSEHIDES steady. Two cars of mixed city and country hides sold at a trifle better than \$4.50 coally. Prior business was up to \$4.50. Renderer hides are quoted at \$4.50@4.75 and country run at \$3.75@4.00 nominal. Ponies and glues half rates; colts. 50@75c.

SHEEP PELTS steady. Packer sheep and lamb skins quoted steady and unchanged at \$1.20@1.32½ last paid as to points and qualities; market well cleared of surplus holdings. Dry pelts quoted at in first salted city skins, which last sold at 17c. Further lots are offered at 18c

12@14c asked; pickled skins are slow and unchanged at \$3.75@4.75 per dozen and goatskins about 35@75c.
HOGSKINS quiet. Country run quoted 20@35c with rejects at half rates; pig-

skin strips are dull at 4@5c asked.

New York.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No business reported in city packer hides today. The market is dull due to tanners being uninterested. Sellers appear willing to book further business on the last sale basis but receive no encouragement from purchasers. 'Stocks of old hides have been well reduced by recent movement. Late slaughter hides are still held in a fair sized way. Spready steers are quoted at 15@16c; regular natives are quoted at 13@15c with the inside nearer a trading basis. Cows are quoted at 12c; butts 11c; Colorados at 10c; bulls range at 7@9c as

SMALL PACKER HIDES. — Eastern small packer hides continue to manifest extreme dullness. January native cows are available at 10@11c and are untaken. Steers are available at 12c with no trading in prospect. Brands and bulls are quoted at 8@9c nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES .- A couple of cars COUNTRY HIDES.—A couple of cars of Pennsylvania country extremes sold at 10c for free of grub stock. Similar quality buffs are offered at 10c and tanners return no counterbids. Middle Western extremes are considered top by Boston tanners at 10c and their views on buffs do not exceed 9c when they manifest any interest. Southern hides are difficult to quote as there is no business being done. Shipthere is no business being done. Shippers continue to ask 8@10c as to section for light goods. All weight eastern country hides are quoted in a range of 7@9c as to descriptions and size of lots.

CALFSKINS quiet. Business in trimmed city calfskins is at a halt. Tanners continue mildly interested in the 5/7's but are not anxious to take on the heavier weights. Sellers have meager stocks of weights. Sellers have meager stocks of the wanted light skins. Last sales of New York City skins were at \$1.60@1.90 @2.25. 5/7's alone recently sold at \$1.60. Offerings of three weight skins at \$1.55@1.85@2.20 are noted. It is said some sellers might reduce the price on light skins still further as an inducement to move the slow going heavy weights. Outside city skins recently sold at \$1.50@1.80 @2.10 for the three weights. Untrimmed skins are quoted at 15@16c lately paid for good sectioned first salted stock. New York trimmed kipskins are reported to have sold at private terms with details still secret. These were previously offered at \$2.65@3.65. Operators consider that the price was shaded a trifie. that the price was shaded a trifle.

HORSEHIDES.—Renderer horse hides are still available as low as \$4.50 while some sellers talk up to \$5.00. Country goods are quoted at \$3.50@4.00 for business and mixed lots about \$4.00@4.25 for business. Fronts are quoted at \$2.25@ business. Fronts are quoted at \$3.25@

3.50 and butts \$1.25@1.30.

IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES. Quietness still pervades the markets for frigorifico steers. Last sales were on a basis of \$33.50@34.00 Argentine gold perhundred kilos which figures, under the improved exchange basis, approximately 13½@13¾c landed New York. Recent Recent 13½@13½c landed New York. Recent business removed about 65,000 hides from the market, leaving the unsold stocks at about a 200,000 figure. Killers seem willing to trade in further lots at prevailing prices, to trade in further lots at prevailing prices, but domestic buyers are slow to become interested in view of labor trouble at River Platte ports. Most operators consider prevailing prices for the quality covered as below parity prices for domestic packer slaughter. No new business is noted in spot hides. Common goods are quoted down to Se while Bastros descriptions are down to 8c while Rastros descriptions are quoted up to 12c.

Stocks and Distribution of Hides and Skins

Results of the census of hides, skins and leather covering the month of November, 1920, have just been made public by the Bureau of the Census.

These statistics show stocks on hand and in transit in the United States of the various classes of hides, skins, and fin-ished leather and the number of hides and skins in process of tanning on the last day of November; also the production of finished leather in November, and the consumption of leather used in manufacturing during that month. The figures were compiled from returns made by 4,514 establishments, as follows: 292 packers; 482 tanners; 1,253 dealers and importers; 829 shoe manufacturers; 186 glove manufacturers; and 1,469 manufacturers of other goods.

A summary of hide stocks follows: COUNTRY AND POREIGN HIDES AND SKINS

Disposed of during
Nov. On hand Nov. 30— For-Domestic. Foreign. Domestic. eign. tattle hides—Green salted:
Steers and cows, hides ... 078.795
Bulls, hides ... 37.006
Mixed cattle hides 701.819
Cattle—Dry or dry salted, hide ... 92.673 402,642 129,916 126,102 3,634 1,036 24 64,005 134,506 1,323 92,673 765,929 21,679 118,746

Buffalo-Dry or dry		one can		16.245
salted, hides	*****	228,803	*****	10,240
Cattle and kip:				
India tanned,		eer 040		4,274
hides and skins		775,942		4.244
All other foreign				
tanned, skins		156,411		1,930
Calf:				
Green salted,				
skins1	,795,099	254,692	161.722	43,313
Dry or dry salt-			0	0.500
ed, skins	63,984	254.125	2,447	8,766
Kip:				
Green salted,	000 410	07 7 00	45 510	
skins	372,558	61,308	45,516	
Dry or dry salt-	01 507	212 000	0.055	1 405
ed, skins	21,527	343,928	2,255	1,400
Horse, colt, ass,				
and mule-dry			*	
or green salted:	100 100	400 470	10 001	503
Hides	199,402	139,150		
Fronts	27.233	10,591		
Butts	199,888	47,379		147 700
Shanks	3.611	729,926		147,792
Splits, pickled,	00 070	5,000	9 995	
pleces				335,417
Goot and kid, skins	212,206	11,018,880	21,802	000,411
Wool, sheep and	107 000	1,283,833	000 004	38,396
lamb, skins	,121,000	1,285,500	220,004	00,000
Sheep and lamb,	400 000	5,825,241	057 000	208,110
skins4			201,000	15,034
Cabretta, skins	183,709	2,234,027 1,339,993		145,479
Skivers, pieces		865,809		
Fleshers, picces	101,983	300,309	2,000	18,004
Kangaroo and wal-		701 700		35,137
laby, skins		531,700	*****	30,101
Deer, elk, gazelle,	4 100	141 504	1.739	18,501
etc., skins	4,196	141,004	1,139	10,001
Pig and hog.	444 004	10.007	10,318	
Whole skins	111,281		302,714	
Strips, pounds 1	,481,059		302,714	
All other raw	0.040	100 100	1 000	2 000
stocks, rieces	3,843	155,490	1,066	0,029
ES AND SKINS.				
-Raw stocks on hand	Nov. 30-		Ra	w stocks
		TT - 11	4	

Packer, green salted (all kinds)	Total. 6.154,028	Light. 909,541	Medium, 1,039,100	Heavy. 750,843	Unclassified weights, i 3,445,585	n November 607,942
Cattle Hides:						
Steers— Branded	1 020 207	31,883	103.121	144.321	750.872	155,358
Unbranded		84.035	112.885	165,876	447.613	86,178
Cows—	0.01.00					
Branded	-826.907	72.753	262,339	22,724	469,091	94,950
Unbranded	1,332,391	357,940	236,791	61,610	676,050	113,108
Bulls-						
Branded	27.426	224	2.040	10,131	25,031	3,415
Unbranded	138,917	4.273	16,604	43,615	74.425	7.695
Mixed hides	235,901	49,591	43,172	50,618	92,520	28,524
Calf and Kip Skins:				000 000	480 480	MO 100
Calf	1.124.753	228,981	215.537	229,756	450,479	72,429
Kip	617,027	79,861	46,620	31,192	459,354	51,285

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
Union Stock Yards Chicago, Feb. 3.

A reaction in the beef steer trade today interrupted a series of declining sessions dating back to the short-lived flurry shown on Tuesday of last week, values descending meanwhile to much the lowest levels of the year to date. Allowing for the upturn today, values still showed declines of mostly 60 to 75c from the corresponding day last week, with some of the better grades showing slightly more and low priced kinds hardly as much loss. This break has been effected in the face of below normal marketings, the market for stock on foot reflecting seriously de-pressed trade conditions for the dressed pressed trade conditions for the dressed product. Receipts locally the first four days of the week totaled about 51,400 head, a decrease of about 5,000 from like period last week, while ten markets show a combined total for the four-day period of only 153,300, against 168,800 like period last week and 202,079 a year ago. Today's abbreviated receipts at the leading market centers and a light run in sight for Friday, was taken by many in the trade as suggestive of light receipts early next week, prompting a show of activity for supplies both on shipping and local ac-count. No steers have sold here this week above \$9.50, this price having been scored early in the week by both yearlings and strong weights. There has been a fairly good showing of good and choice steers selling from \$8.00 to \$9.00, although nothing good enough to pass \$8.60 arrived to-day. Much of the run, however, has con-sisted of warmed up and short-fed cattle going around \$7.00 to \$7.75 with some ordinary light killers ranging on down to \$6.25. The general trade is on a basis \$6.25. so.25. The general trade is on a basis very discouraging to producers, but opinion is fairly general, locally, at least, that the market is now over the worst bumps it is likely to encounter and that thrifty, good doing cattle in light flesh or buffer condition can be profitably held. half-fat condition can be profitably held nair-iat condition can be prontably neid on the abundant and comparatively cheap feed available. Cows and heifers have declined generally 35 to 50c since a week ago, with \$4.75 to \$5.50 now buying most of the butcher cows and few heifers selling above \$6.50, while \$5.25 to \$6.00 is taking the bulk of the butcher heifers. A good grade of cutter cows sells down to \$4.00, while \$3.00 to \$3.25 took the bulk of the healthy appearing canners here today. and shows a decline of mostly 50c from a week ago, with \$4.75 to \$5.25 taking bulk of bolognas and \$5.50 to \$6.50 medium to choice butcher grades. Veal calves show sharp, irregular declines for the week, bulk of the fat calves of all weights clos-ing today \$1.00 to \$1.50 lower than a week

ago.

Chicago hog receipts for the week to date, at about 172,000, show a falling off of around 13,000 from like period last week. The ten market total for the first four days of this week, however, at about 574,000, registers an increase of around 136,000 over same period last week and is fully 30% more than the corresponding period a year ago. The market was sharply higher last Friday and Saturday until a \$10.35 top was reached on lights at the week-end. Moderate average declines on the first three days of this week were followed by a reaction today. The close of today's session found the top at \$10.40 paid for light lights, and the market as compared with Thursday, a week ago, largely 25 to 50c higher, with hogs averaging under 200 lbs. showing the most gain. An exception to the advance are packing sows which were only on a steady to strong basis. Good 90 to 120 lb. pigs, suitable for shipping outlet, were easy to (Continued on page 47.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 2.

The cattle run for the week ending today is 21,000. At no time during the period has the trade shown very much activity, and the trend of prices is steadily downward. No doubt the exceedingly mild winter weather has had much to do with the slow condition of the meat trade, but even with this very potent influence towards lower prices on livestock, it is hard to understand why it has gone as low as it has done. As a matter of fact, cattle in all grades are at the lowest price point that they have been since 1916, and this in face of the fact that there is a shortage all around us. In Missouri the shortage of beef cattle as compared with the same period a year ago is right at 100,000 head, in sheep 150,000 head, and in hogs 260,000 head. The top in the beef steer department this week is \$8.25, the bulk of the better grade going at \$6.50 There is an increasing number of graph of the first an increasing number of fair to good cattle that are going to scale under the \$7.00 mark. In butcher stock a few good light heifers are selling up to \$8.50, the larger quantities and carlots or \$5.50, the larger quantities and carrots of the good ones ranging from \$6.75@7.25; the good bulk, however, is within \$5.50@ 6.50. Cows are selling from \$4.75@6.25, but they must be good with plenty of weight to bring the top figure. Sausage bulls are selling from \$4.75@5.75, with the lighter butcher kinds bringing up to \$6.50.

The only real lively demand on the market is on yeal calves, they are selling from \$12.00@13.00

The hog run this week is 90,000, and the quality fair to good. The eastern order-buying trade is still active, and the consequence is that light hogs and handy shipping weights are in demand and top the market. There has been considerable fluctuation during the period, but the average has been about steady with a stronger tendency. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$9.75@10.10; good heavies, \$9.50@9.75; roughs, \$7.50@8.00; lights, \$10.00@10.25; pigs, \$9.50@10.00; bulk, \$9.80@10.10.

Our sheep run this week is approximately 10.000. There was little of good quality in the run and the preponderance of plain stuff in all grades has served to bear prices. Strictly good lambs are quotable at about 10c, but the best we are receiving are not going above \$9.50. The bulk of the run is \$8.00@9.00, with the culls selling around \$6.00@7.00. The prices on aged stock are the lowest of the year. Best ewes are selling around \$4.50, with the heavier kind of sheep \$4.00. Canners are finding slow sale at \$1.00@1.50, and bucks at \$3.00.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.) Kansas City Stock Yards, Feb. 21.

Following two days of sagging prices which took cattle into a new low position for several years past, today's trade was steady. Indications are that light receipts will prevail the rest of the week. Hogs are in active demand and prices 10 cents higher. Local receipts are relatively smaller than elsewhere and demand is fully equal to the supply. There is a large demand for medium and light weight hogs from the Pacific Coast States. Sheep and lambs were strong to 25c higher than Tuesday. Receipts today were 6,500 cattle, 14.000 hogs, and 3.000 sheep, compared with 7,500 cattle, 10,500 hogs, and 9,000 sheep a week ago, and 10,000 cattle, 9,000 hogs, and 2,500 sheep a year ago. Lighter receipts at all the western markets than expected developed a steady trade in fat cattle. However, there was no quotable advance in prices. At more eastern markets, demand is absorbing supplies slowly, and with light receipts expected the rest of

the week there should be a good clearance. Eastern beef prices remain weak and demand small. The bulk of the steers are selling at \$1.25@8.00, with plain kinds down to \$6.50. Fat cows are selling at \$4.75@6.25, canners and cutters \$3.00@4.50, and helfers \$5.00@7.50. Very few choice yearlings or mixed yearlings are coming. Veal calves are holding steady at \$6.60@12.00.

Demand for hogs is more active than for any other class of livestock. Prices today were strong to 10c higher, mostly 10c up. In preceding days this week they were steady at last week's advance. Packers are paying approximately \$1.00 higher prices now than they had anticipated. There is a strong shipping demand. Receipts in Kansas City are relatively smaller than elsewhere and to meet local killing requirements packers are buying on other markets for local slaughter. Local prices are also higher than at more northern points. Close to 100 cars of hogs were consigned direct to Kansas City packers this week from Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska points.

Lamb prices today were 25c higher and sheep strong compared with Tuesday, the low day this season. No choice lambs arrived and fair kinds sold up to \$9.00. The normal top for prime lambs was \$9.50; ewes, \$4.25@4.75; wethers, \$5.00@5.25; and yearlings, \$7.25@1.75.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
South Omaha, Nebr., Feb. 2.

Partly owing to the tremendous decline in cattle prices the latter part of January, receipts this week have dropped off sharply although this has not served to entirely check the decline and a further loss or 25@50c this week carried prices to the lowest notches of the season, lower than at any time during the past five years. It has not been so much the case of heavy receipts as of slack demand, increasing unemployment throughout the country, and employment throughout the country, and unseasonably mild weather being respon-sible for a greatly curtailed consumption or meat. Light and handy weight steers are favored by all classes of buyers and the best of them are selling around \$7.75@8.25. while very desirable heavy beeves are slow sellers at \$7.25@7.85. Fair to good steers sell very largely at \$6.75@7.50, with the common to fair lots and odds and ends around \$6.50 and on down. Cows and heifers are going at bedrock prices, the prices, the range being practically from \$2.75@6.75, with fair to good butcher and beef grades largely at \$4.50@5.25. Veal calves are y at \$4.50@5.25. Veal calves are this week at \$6.00@10.00, and the same is true of bulls, stags, etc., at \$4.00

Hogs have been coming to market more freely this week than any time during the winter, some 51,000 arriving during the first three days of the week. Naturally the trend of values has been lower but the decline was not at all serious and buying by both local packers and shippers has been on a generous scale. Light and butcher grades continue to find the most favor with the buyers while extreme heavy and rough packing hogs are hard to sell, and the bulk of the fair to god hogs of all weights sell within a narrow spread. Receipts today were about 19,000 head and the market generally a dime higher. Tops brought \$9.30 as against \$9.55 on last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at \$8.75@9.25, or some 25@30c lower than one week ago.

Notwithstanding the very moderate offering of sheep and lambs the demand has been disappointing from packers and there has been no support to speak of from feeder buvers so that prices have been on the toboggan for some time. Compared with a week ago fat lambs are \$1.25@1.50 lower with aged sheep around \$1.00 lower. Fat lambs are selling at \$8.75@9.50, year'ings \$6.25@7.25, wethers \$4.50@5.25, and ewes \$3.50@4.50.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

An icehouse with a capacity of 1,000 tons is being erected at Howe, Nebr.

Louis K. Rochford has bought the ice plant of A. Allingham, at Corning, Calif. Jack Moresi is making a number of improvements to his ice plant at Opelou-

Thomas Brothers have purchased the ice houses of R. E. Hawley, at Nebraska City, Nebr.

The ice plant of James Christian at Kinder, La., has been destroyed by fire at a loss of about \$4,000.

The new plant of the Frank Fehr Cold Storage Company, at Louisville, Ky., is now open for business.

The Paramount Ice Cream Company has leased the plant of the Piedmont Ice Company, at Piedmont, W. Va.

The Rio Grande City Ice, Water and Light Company, Rio Grande, Tex., contemplates enlarging its plant.

The Spencer Water and Ice Company, Spencer, W. Va., will build a new boiler room and install two new 400 H. P. boilers.

Sugar Brothers, Ltd., wholesale grocers at Monroe, La., are preparing to install a cold storage plant which will cost about \$15,000.

The New Rivers Colleries Company, at Eccles, W. Va., will probably rebuild their ice manufacturing plant which was burned recenfly

The Wieand ice house, at Emaus, Pa., owned by M. H. Bachman, has been destroyed by fire. The loss totals approximately \$4,000.

The King Ice Company, at Fort Worth, Tex., formerly the Southern Cold Storage and Produce Company, has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$300,000.

It is reported that a new ice and cold storage plant is to be built at Ardmore, Okla., at a cost of \$125,000. Construction work will probably be started in a short

The new cold storage plant of the Cape Fear Packing Company at Wilmington, N. C., is now open for business. The plant has a capacity of 200,000 cubic feet of storage space.

The Crockett Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated at Crockett, Tex., with a capital of \$20,000. The incorporators are W. A. French, J. C. Shotwell and H. N. Powers.

The Cessna Phillip Ice Company has been organized at Rapid City, S. D., and capitalized at \$50,000. The principal incorporators are C. M. and Marie Cessna, George and Isle Phillip.

The Beatrice Ice Company, Beatrice, Nebr., is making some improvements in its plant which will cost between \$6,000 and \$7,000. Hauser Brothers and Huttenmaier are the owners of the plant.

FISH IN COLD STORAGE. Cold storage holdings of frozen and cured fish on January 15, 1921, are shown by the monthly report of the Bureau of

Markets, Department of Agriculture, as

follows:
Frozen fish 54,299,000 pounds compared with 61,509,000 pounds January 15, 1920, and 80,684,000 pounds same date 1919.
Cured herring 13,055,000 pounds compared with 18,466,000 pounds January 15, 1920, and 14,810,000 pounds same date 1919.
Mild cured salmon 4,727,000 pounds compared with 7,946,000 pounds January 15, 1920, and 6,054,000 pounds same date 1919.

STORAGE PRODUCTS IN JERSEY.

A report issued by the New Jersey State Department of Health recently showed that on December 21 last there were 27,050,703 pounds of fresh meat in storage in that state as compared with 18,510,977 pounds November 30. At the close of the year 1919 the amount was 10,943,702 pounds. The next largest increase was that of poultry, which showed that on December 31 there were 6.180.742 pounds as compared with the state of t

or pourty, which showed that on December 31 there were 6,180,742 pounds, as compared with 3,557,689 pounds at the end of the preceding month. Milk and milk products increased from 529,477 pounds at the close of November to 1,220,477 pounds December 21.

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close of November to 1,220,477 pounds December 31.

There were 17,095 pounds of edible fats and oils in storage at the close of December, as compared with 15,062 pounds on November 30, and 1,714,909 pounds on December 31, 1919. Other products in cold storage December 31 follow: Eggs, 60,284 cases; broken eggs, 380,860 pounds; cheese, 887,019 pounds; butter, 2,364,939 pounds; fresh fish, 2,613,078 pounds; game, 38,609 pounds, and 498,325 miscellaneous packages.

Detroit, Mich.

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"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

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Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
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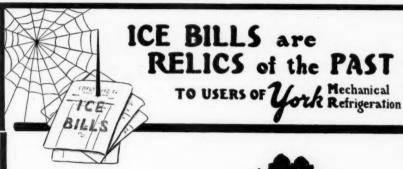
BRITISH VIEW AMERICAN PACKERS.
(Continued from page 23)
contrary, very few British industries are without some sort of federation to deal with labor and wages questions, to watch over and to represent the general interests of particular trades in connection, for example, with railway rates, shipping freights, and the collection of statistics, or to regulate trade and prices.

In the iron and steel industry alone there are some forty associations, com-

there are some forty associations, com-prising nearly four hundred firms, that handle the raw material and intermediate products; and in addition there are many combines among the manufacturers of the more finished goods. Similarly, the production of chemicals in this country is almost wholly in the hands of two great consolidations. In the electric industries there is an association of businesses of a different nature with a total capital of £33,000,000. In soap, tobacco, wall-papers, salt, cement, and in the textile trades there are likewise powerful combinations that are in a position to control output and prices. The Bedstead Makers' Federation is a good example of the type of association which, by putting an end to price-cutting and by a free interchange of information among the component firms, has steadied an entire industry and

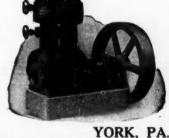
greatly improved its technique.

Other trade associations go a considerable distance in the way of eliminating outside competition. They allow special discount rates or deferred rebates only to customers who undertake to purchase ex-clusively from the members of the assoclation; they buy their raw materials and semi-finished products only from manu-facturers who agree to supply no one else; they furnish a trade, as, for exam-ple, the boot trade, with essential ma-chinery only on condition that the manu-facturer binds himself to hire or pur-chase all the machines he requires from the dominant company; they forestall foreign competition by agreements under which the distributors or wholesale merchants, in return for a larger commission, are prevented from importing from abroad any goods of the kind manufactured by



Ice Bills and the worries that go with the iced refrigerator are soon forgotten by the Butcher whose refrigeration is produced by a York Mechanical Refrigerating Sys-

The constant, low temperature, produced by Mechanical Refrigeration, quickly chills and preserves the meats placed in the coolers at their best.



YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

the association; they stipulate in their sales contracts that retailers shall not sell any other make of the goods in which the members of the association are inter-

ested at a lower price.

But whatever the objective and procedure of these trade associations, their gendure of these trade associations, their genesis has almost invariably been the same. What has led industry after industry to combine in Great Britain has been, above everything else, the certainty that allround disaster awaited them if they did not. Cut-throat competition by driving prices, profits, and quality down to the leavest level was aboving boves with Pair lowest level was playing havoc with British trade. Combinations sprang up in one branch of business after another, because in no other way could they be kept going; and the same good sense which recog-nized that associated action was the price of existence has operated also to prevent the abuse of the powers which combination has brought.

The movement has unquestionably done much that is wholly good in promoting economical production, improving the quality of output, disseminating technical knowledge, and enabling the members of the various associations to compute the various associations to compete abroad with redoubled effectiveness because their position in the home market has been stabilized. But it has not yet developed in the United Kingdom to anything like the same extent as in Germany and the United States

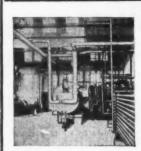
We have very few of the pliant and gi-gantic consolidations into which the principal industries of Germany and America have enrolled themselves. Yet the large industrial unit, built up by the fusion of previously competing firms or by the amalgamation of ancillary interests, is clearly the coming type, in Great Britain no less than anywhere else. All the se-rious work of industrial reconstruction that has been accomplished since the Armistice has been on these larger lines of combination and co-operation.

Big Business, it is now very generally

Big Business, it is now very generally recognized, is for us in Great Britain not only an unescapable growth, but one that is vitally necessary; and it is just in proportion as we encourage Big Business that we shall be able to hold our own. There can therefore be few things more important than that this process of industrial evolution should not be blindly obstructed either by Parliament or by public opinion, but that it should be watched, and wherever necessary regulated, with and wherever necessary regulated, with understanding and without excitement.

It will be altogether our own fault if we follow the American example, fly into a panic, and proceed to dash our heads against the stone wall of economic ne-

The function of the great packing houses is not to raise stock or to sell their prod-ucts retail to the public. It is to stand



Operates On Exhaust Steam From Auxiliaries

Refrigerating Equipment

aton for Packing Plants. The Condensed Steam is used in the Scalding Vats. Let us tell you about it.

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of refrigeration in your shop would enable you to keep your choicest foodstuffs—meats and vegetables—on display in a highly attractive manner. Your show counters would be cooled with a clean, dry, cold of the exact temperature you find is best suited to your purpose.

Anyone can easily operate

a Baker Refregirating System, without and difficulty whatever in learning how; and the plant would have to be run only a few hours every day in order to give you all the refrigeration you would need. Write at once for special Bulletin No. 42-B and we will send reproductions of testimonial letters from others in your line of business, who testify to the superiority and economy of Baker Ice Machines. Address

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THE WORLD OVER

between the producer and the consumer, and to act as merchants, manufacturers. and distributors of the raw material which they purchase in the open market; and by dint of an extensive transportation system, elaborate selling agencies, and a consummate utilization of by-products, they are able to handle a colossal business on the basis of a 3 per cent. profit on their turnover.

Is that, or is it not, to render a real public service? Does there exist anywhere in the world any system or agency-Governmental, co-operative, or otherwise—that buys and kills animals, prepares the meat for market, and undertakes its dis-tribution, at anything like the insignificant charges on which the Chicago packers contrive to handle their business?

I take it that from the public stand-point the food problem is to devise the ways and means which will link producer consumer most closely together, so and consumer most closely together, so that food may be distributed as widely and as cheaply and as expeditiously and in as wholesome a form as possible. This problem the Chicago packers have come nearer to solving than perhaps any firms

in any industry.

Their policy has been to eliminate the middleman and deal as directly as possible with the retailer. We in Great Britain infested with middlemen. Three or four more operations, on each of which some "merchant" makes his profit, are needed to bring New Zealand lamb to the British dinner-table than are required to

bring beef or bacon.

The Chicago packers wage incessant war on waste and the parasites of their industry; and they may justly claim to have reduced to a hitherto unattainable minimum those intermediary charges for manufacturing, transporting, and mer-chandising which, as a rule, are so dis-proportionately high that the producer receives too little and the consumer pays

This enormous business, then, is conducted on a basis of a 3 per cent. return on turnover and an 8 per cent. return on capital. No one can possibly call this an excessive reward or an example of profitering. Moreover, when one comes to probe more deeply into the economics of the packing industry, one finds that it really exists on its by-products, and that the development of these by-products has only been possible because Big Business has brought science and capital and organization to bear upon the problem. A steer weighing 1.000 lbs. has approximate-440 lbs. of inedible waste. their utilization and sale of these inedible parts, which used to be thrown away as useless, that the Chicago packers derive their main profits.

On the meat itself they make practically nothing. Very often they sell it at a loss; and their profits at the best of times do not average so much as a farthing on each pound of meat. Where they score is in turning to commercial account the waste parts. It is to-day almost literally accurate to say that every portion of the animals slaughtered at the Chicago packing plants contributes something towards reducing the cost of the meat consumed by the public.

Cattle and sheep and hogs, in other words, are to-day a great deal more than food. They are the raw material out of which a vast range of marketable goods is manufactured. It is on that basis, and not merely on their food value, that they are sold. The stock-raiser and the farmer get far better prices for their stock because they are aware that the residue which used to be regarded as uneless is now a commercial asset. And at the same time the exploitation of the by-products cheapens cost of meat to the consumer.

Again, the activities of these great or-ganizations furnish an accessible cash market every working day of the year for all that the cattleman and the farmer have to sell, and so encourage produc-tion; their size and resources not only make official inspection easy and adequate, but insure the mest scientific precautions against any unsound meat entering the market; and their unique facilities for slaughtering, preserving, storing and distributing meat enable them to ship regular consignments in prime condition to the most remote parts of America and of the world.

Foodstuffs, in short, are handled by the Chicago packers more cheaply, more swiftly, under more wholesome and sanitary conditions, and therefore to the greater advantage of the public, than they have ever in history been handled before; and if they were to be put out of business by foolish legislation and their development cramped, your butcher's bill and mine would at once jump up by at

and nime would at once jump up by at least 25 per cent.

Yet I suppose there is no industry in the world so unpopular or so bitterly assailed, or one whose operations are regarded with such suspicious ill-will. Putting the packers in the pillory, getting out injunctions against them, appointing committee after committee to investigate them, trying (and always failing) to convict them of being a trust—all this is the favorite pastime of American politics. And over here in England our inimita-

ble Mr. McCurdy maintains himself in office and seeks to perpetuate food control by conjuring up visions of the unscrupulous and quite imaginary "beef trust" that is waiting round the corner to fall upon directly his bureaucratic back is turned.

One could not, indeed, have a more per-fect picture, on the one hand, of the economic and social benefits of Big Business, and, on the other, or the scowling ignor-ance and uninquiring prejudice with which those benefits are denied and re-pudiated even by those who are daily en-joying them. It is very clear that when size and efficiency go together in handling some commodity in universal use, the average man concludes offhand and unshakably and without troubling even to glance at the facts that he is the predestined victim of the combination.

This has been made manifest anew in the discussion started by the rise of 7d. a gallon in the price of petrol on September 1st. I do not attempt to excuse the complete lack of any public explanation that accompanied the advance. For the oil-importing companies to put up the price of such a prime essential without a word of justification was a piece, not only of bad manners, but of bad policy. The The one chance for Big Business nowadays is to live and work in a glass house and to tell all that there is to be told about its cperations

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

AGITATION IN LARD AND OIL RE-

By John P. Harris, Chemical Engineer, The Allbright-Nell Co., Chicago, Ill.

Since the earliest application of the refining of vegetable oils the need of a better system of agitation has been apparent, especially in the process of neutralizing, popularly designated as refining, whereby a sufficient aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), is mixed with the crude oil to neutralize the free fatty acids and throw down the coloring matter, resins, etc.

Early Types of Agitators.

Among the various types of agitators used during the early days of vegetable cil treating were the old water wheel type, similar to the propelling equipment used on river steamers, generally installed in square tanks, revolving on a horizontal shaft with two stuffing boxes in the side, and the beater blade type, installed in an oblong tank with a dished bottom, the horizontal shaft running the length of the tank, near the bottom.

As the industry advanced steam-jacketed, cone-bottomed cylindrical tanks were generally adopted, the agitation being provided by means of a gear-driven, vertical shaft, with one or more arms projecting from the shaft. A popular type was a long, three-bladed propeller.

This agitation, although a great improvement, is subject to many objections. It provides a merely swirling motion for the oil, whereby the oil travels round and round the tank with the least chance of contact between the oil and the neutralizing solution. The globules of caustic solution naturally swirling around with the oil, and giving a chance for a large amount of treating solution to come in contact with a small amount of oil at certain points in the tank, thereby saponifying free oil; and insufficient quantities of solution coming in contact with the oil at other points, thereby failing to complete neutralization.

Also the amount of power required by this system of agitation is very excessive, it requiring usually ten to fifteen horsepower to agitate a 60,000-pound tank of oil, according to the gearing and type of

Development of "Perfect" Circulator.

The Allbright-Nell Company of Chicago. pioneers in the manufacture of this line of machinery, have been working on this problem for several years. It was natural that William B. Allbright, who first made compound lard, who invented the cooling cylinder for pure lard and compound, improved it with the lard blender, and has fathered many movements for advanceimproved it with the lard blender, and has fathered many movements for advancement in vegetable oil refining, should develop the "Perfect" circulator, as it is named, the agitator which it is believed satisfies all demands of the refiner.

The "Perfect" Circulator consists of two propellers similar in design the object.

propellers similar in design to a ship's propeller, revolving in opposite directions on a vertical shaft driven by two horizontally-placed and one vertically-placed

The principle involved is one of the simplest and most fundamental rules of physics, namely, "the resultant of two

uniform motions." In this instance the positive diagonal, lifting motion from the lower propeller encountering a uniform, directly opposite motion, deflects the motion to the exact mean between the two, whereby the oil or material to be treated is lifted directly in the center of the tank, rising directly from the bottom to the top of the tank and flowing to the sides at of the tank and flowing to the sides at the top and then down the sides to the bottom, from where it is picked up again by the propellers producing an absolutely perfect circulation, the violence of which is regulated by the speed of the pro-

Used in Any Style Tank.

This system of agitation can be successfully installed in almost any shape or style of tank, and is now being operated in square cr round tanks with flat, dished or cone bottom. Recently they have been very considerably employed in closed tanks, and operated in a vacuum or under pressure by means of special double stuffing boxes especially designed for that Durpose.

It is an interesting and instructive sight to stand by a kettle where a body of liquid is being agitated by means of the "Perfect" Circulator, and toss in bits of colored paper anywhere upon the surface of the liquid. The bits of paper are swept to the sides of the tank and disappear as they are pulled down the side to the bottom, presently reappearing at the center of the tank, whence they are swept to the sides, again disappearing, again to reappear in the center at regular intervals.

Advantages of Circulator in Refineries.

The oil refiner has welcomed this circulator. At the start of the neutralizing process the oil is violently circulated, and the treating solution dumped or sprayed into the tank in any convenient manner, being projected immediataely to the bottom of the tank, whence it rises immediately in contact with the oil, and breaks into the finest atoms against the whirling propellers. Almost instantly the most intimate possible contact between the oil and neutralizing solution is achieved, with the most complete neutralization of the free fatty acids and the least possible saponification of free oil. Agitation is then slowed down to a gentle rippling swell, and heat applied to the completion of the

While the "Perfect" Circulator proven a boon to the refiner for neutralizing, it is none the less effective for bleaching and clarifying, the action being so intense, even and immediate that the maximum bleaching results are attained in the shortest possible time, using the minimum amount of bleaching materials, thereby imparting the least possible flavor

and odor of fullers' earth or other bleaching materials to the oil.

This is particularly important in the case of pure lard, and the circulators are becoming standard equipment in pure lard bleaching, clarifying and refining. Also the effect of lifting the bleaching materials from the bottom of the tank, and keeping them constantly in violent agitation in the oil, means no settling of fullers' earth in the bottom or around the sides or coil, no blocking of the outlets and a clean, bright metal surface all the time.

Cheap Operating Cost.

Packers and oil refiners are adopting the "Perfect" Circulator wherever agita-tion is indicated, not only because of its efficiency, but because of the saving in operating cost.

Tests were made by one of the large packers on the power necessary to agi-tate 90,000 pounds of product. Under the old swirling system, twelve and one-half horsepower were required, while a won-derfully improved agitation was developed

by the "Perfect" Circulator with only two

and one-half horsepower.

The writer has recently operated 10,000 pound batches of oil in neutralizing tanks with one-half horsepower, and tests have shown that a splendid agitation may be produced on 60,000 pcunds of oil with one and one-quarter horsepower. In pure lard and lard compound formula tanks, where the most homogeneous possible mixture of the greatest importance, nothing fills the bill like the circulator.

Other Uses of Circulator.

Lately a more general recognition of the merits of the "Perfect" Circulator is being shown. It is being very effectively used in churning margarine, thoroughly agitating brine and other solutions in the packing house, for the production of emulsions, for a thorough agitation of water in the Twitchell process, and in synthetic chemical processes where the agitation is chemical processes, where the agitation is important. We claim that no hydrogena-tion plant is complete without "Perfect" important. We claim that no hydrogena-tion plant is complete without "Perfect" circulators in several steps of the process. and they are of great benefit to the paint manufacturers.

Construction of "Perfect" Circulator.

The engineering department of the All-The engineering department of the Alberight-Nell Company design and plan for every installation, according to the customer's individual needs, properly regulating the distance from the bottom of the tank to permit a proper flow to the circulators. lator; the distance between the propellers, to point the direction of flow, and all other

to point the direction of flow, and all other plans to assure proper operation under special conditions.

The circulators are now heavily constructed with strong heavy shafting, gears and a double channel iron support, and are made up ready for installation, either geared for direct connecting to a motor with the transfer of the connecting to a motor with the transfer of the connecting to a motor with the transfer of the connecting to a motor with the connection of the connec geared for direct connecting to a motor or with tight and loose pulleys for driving from a line shaft. The gears are enclosed in a durable cast iron housing and lubrication is effected by means of convenient grease cups. A very recent development is the silent drive, whereby pulleys are substituted for gears, eliminating the substituted for gears, eliminating the noise, without in any way affecting the efficiency.

The splendid construction, simplicity of operation, and wonderful effi-ciency, as evidenced by results produced, combined with the saving in power and cheapness of operation, indicate the gencheapness of operation, indicate the general adoption of this machine for use wherever agitation is required. It is now used in practically every refinery where modern methods are employed, and is increasingly popular among up-to-date packers. Its immediate spread to the field of chemical

industry is quite certain.

"BOSS" MACHINE ORDERS.

John J. Dupps, Sr., first vice-president of The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., just returned from a flying trip to the northeast. He brought in orders for a "Boss' U hog dehairer from Blumenstock & Reid. Cleveland, Ohio, double "Boss" jerkless hog hoist from Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and "Boss" Grate hog dehairer and "Boss" casing cleaner from Jutz & Pfluke Packing Co., Utica, N. Y.

John J. Dupps, Jr., of the same company, is on a trip to the Pacific Coast, and reports that at El Paso, Tex., he arranged to equip the new plant of H. G. Schneider with a "Boss" Grate hog killing outfit, double beef friction hoist, knocking pen, rendering tanks, etc. This plant will have a capacity of 50 hogs and 40 cattle per day.

Chicago Section

Frank Hunter, manager of the St. Louis plant of Swift & Co., is in town this week.

A. E. Petersen, vice-president of Wilson & Co., is making his annual trip to California.

Miss Gertrude Stone, private secretary to Thomas E. Wilson, is on a trip to San Francisco.

J. F. Smith, head of the lard and oil department, Swift & Co., was in New York last week.

W. L. McCauley, general superintendent of Swift International, has returned from South America.

Ernest Kissling, head of Morris & Company's lard department, is in New York and Boston this week.

E. S. La Bart, director of publicity, Wilson & Co., left last week for a trip to the Southwest and Southern California.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 29, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8.50 to 20 cents per pound and averaged 14.20 cents per pound.

Thomas E. Wilson returned this week from Washington, where he was in attendance upon a meeting of the board of di-

Fred J. Anders

Chas. H. Reimers

Anders & Reimers

430 Erie Bidg. Cleveland, O.

Packing House

The Stadler Engineering Co.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

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PACKING PLANT CONSTRUCTION
Celd Storage and Garbage Reduction Plants
820 Exchange Ave. CHICAGO U.S. Yarde

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Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, III.

PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

E. W. SKIPWORTH TRAFFIC

Rates—Claims—Service Analyzed—Adjusted Specializing Meat Packers and Allied Industries 570-1 Transportation Bldg., CHICAGO Telephone Harrison 3118 20 Years Experience rectors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which he is a member.

The general offices of the Hamler Boiler & Tank Co. are now located at the great, new plant of the company at West 66th street and South 60th avenue. The company maintains daily truck service for the benefit of its customers to all parts of the city and suburbs.

Statement in this column last week that Frank F. Loeffler was associated with the Raschke Brokerage Co. in business at 3727 So. Halsted street was an error. Mr. Loeffler is not interested in this enterprise. He is the owner of the building, in which he conducts a warehouse business of his own.

Visitors in Chicago this week included Myron T. McMillan, of J. T. McMillan & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; T. W. Taliaferro, of the Hammond Standish Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Darling, of the International Vegetable Oil Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. McVey, of Kingan & Co., Richmond, Va.; and Fred T. Fuller, president of the Iowa Packing Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

David E. Swift of Minneapolis is noted at home as the champion sleight-of-hand artist of his city. It was no surprise, therefore, for his friends to receive cards announcing David E. Swift as the president of the National Casing Co. of Minneapolis. Dave did it by a mere twist of the wrist, said wrist being attached to the pen-hand of Judge W. C. Leary of the Minnesota metronolis.

Shipments of provisions from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 29, were as follows:

Pork, bbls. 6,634 994
Canned meats, cases. 37,188 37,087
Receipts for the week were: Cured meats. 1,021,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 15,146.000 lbs.; lard, 3,373,000 lbs.; pork, 200 bbls.

President J. R. Howard has called a meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation's Executive Committee to be held in the Chicago office of the Federation on February 17, 18 and 19. The Executive Committee is composed as follows: Central region, Howard Leonard, Eureka, Ill.; C. H. Gray, Nevada, Mo.; John G. Brown, Monon, Ind.; Southern region, Gray Silver, Martinsburg, W. Va.; Jas. W. Morton, Athens, Ga.; J. T. Orr, Dallas, Tex.; Northern region, E. B. Cornwall, Middlebury, Vt.; E. F. Richardson, Millis, Mass.; H. E. Taylor, Freehold. N. J.: Western region, W. H. Walker, Willows, Cal.; W. G. Jamison LaVeta, Colo.; John T. Burton, Garland, Utah.

What an office force can do outside the realm of office work was strikingly illustrated last week in the Minstrel Show and Follies performance given at Aryan Grotto for three nights by upwards of a hundred

men and girls of the office organization of Armour & Company. The show was given under the auspices of Armour Post 266, American Legion, and for the benefit of legion work. It was a performance of professional grade in almost every detail, as can be certified to by an auditor who was not acquainted with a soul in the cast, and therefore lost the wealth of "local color" which kept the first-night crowd of Armour people in uproars from start to finish. The orchestra was the Armour Orchestra, the minstrel chorus was the Armour Glee Club, and many of the "stars" of the second part were from the Armour Dramatic Club. Director George F. Bainbridge had everything easily in hand, and lawyer-interlocutor Paul Blanchard was his able coadjutor. The end men were good enough for any three-dollar show, and as for the girls of the chorus and ensemble scenes—well, the Armour office building police had better keep a close watch for kidnapers who closely resemble Flo. Ziegfeld and George White. It was hard for an outsider to believe that these were stenographers and office clerks. The Armour show could go on the road and easily maintain a Veribest reputation.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, February 3, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co	19,308
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co	11,603
Swift & Co	12,032
G. H. Hammond Co	12,067
Morris & Co	17,509
Wilson & Co	15,748
Boyd-Lunham & Co	11,700
Western Packing Co	20,100
Roberts & Oaks	7,200
Miller & Hart	6,100
Independent Packing Co	8,054
Brennan Packing Co	4,580
Wm. Davies & Co	5,500
Others	10,000

Total 161,501

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ENGINEERS

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Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural

SPECIALTIES: Packing Plants, Cold Storege

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B. K. GIBSON & CO. Industrial Engineers Architects

Packing Plants, Cold Storage Buildings Markets, Ice Plants, Warehouses 766 Transportation Bldg., Chicago

LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law
15 Park Row New York

Peferences.

Armour & Company The Cudahy Packing Co. Austin, Nichels & Co. New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co. Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.

Manhattan Veal & Mutten Co.

United Dressed Beef Co.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO

WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer

ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacarco



"The Greatest Selling Product of its kind in the World" MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO E. St. Louis Kansas City Omaha St. Joseph Oklahoma City

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CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts
Sausage Materials
Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS CHICAGO

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

The bears have been in absolute control of the beef and lamb trade during the week and trading has been extremely slow. The weather has been mild and offered no encouragement to meat consumption. It has been impossible to show any reasonable volume even at reduced figures.

Supplies of steer beef have been liberal and general quality good. Strictly choice steers have been scarce, with the bulk of the offerings grading medium to good, selling from \$14 to \$16. A few sales of choice steers were made at \$18 to \$20 the first of the week, but a decided weakness developed and at the week's close sales at \$18 were very few. Since mid-week the market has become so uneven with many extreme low spots, with a desire to clean up, that it is hard to determine the exact decline for the week. The common grades have suffered the least declines and have sold better in proportion than other grades. The supplies of cows have also been liberal and have shared their part in the decline, but light steers, the low grades, have suffered the least. Cows of

good weight and covering were sold mostly in cuts, as butchers were able to secure straight carcass steer beef at satisfactory prices. The bulk of the medium to good cows broke around \$11.50 to \$13 after the middle of the week. The few good heifers failed to hold their own with steers of similar quality, as has been the case for several weeks. The week's closing trade on beef is very uneven and it has become a case of moving the beef rather than hold the prices. Little interest has been shown in the bull trade. Supplies have not been heavy, but fully adequate to take care of the limited demand. Prices have weakened unevenly, but mostly fifty to seventy-five cents for the week. Supplies of kosher beef have been a little excessive, with a light demand which has prevailed throughout the week and prices are fully a dollar lower than a week ago.

The offerings of veal have been no more than moderate at any time during the week and the stock has moved steadily at prices steady with a week ago. Few strictly choice calves have been available, but there was a fair supply of good handyweight calves which were very satisfactory.

The liberal carryover of lambs from last week, plus liberal fresh receipts the first of the week, made supplies too heavy for the narrow demand which has prevailed all week. There were few handyweight lambs of good quality, the bulk of the offerings being heavy fat lambs of good quality, with many on the yearling order. Decided declines have occurred all along the line, with many unevenly low spots at times. No frozen lambs have been offered

While supplies of mutton have not been heavy, they have been sufficient to supply the demand which has been slow and draggy. While some unevenness has been noticeable during the week, prices are closing practically on a level with a week ago.

Although the weather has not been fav-

orable to pork consumption, the moderate supplies for the week have kept moving at prices close to a level with last week's closing. While some low spots appeared at reduced figures, they were mostly on shipped stock and other stock that required immediate moving.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 41.)

sell today and show around 50c advance for the week, while lighter weights are still hard to move. 'The spread in hog prices was widened until now it takes 60 to 75c to cover the difference in value between choice 160 lb. and 260 lb. hogs, with good heavy packing sows around \$1.00 lower than the desirable strong weight butchers. General quality continued mostly good.

While receipts locally of around 65,900 for the week to date, and a ten-market aggregate of 190,100 would not ordinarily be considered excessive for this time of the year, sellers found it difficult to move stock each day this week, until at the noonhour, today, fat lambs were selling at the lowest levels since the latter part of 1915. As compared with last Thursday, fat lambs today sold \$1.00 to \$1.50 lower, with instances of heavy lambs as much as \$2.00 off. Yearling values were carried \$2.00 to \$2.50 under a week ago, today's decline alone amounting to 75c to \$1.00. Matured ewes show the least loss, being generally 75c to \$1.00 lower, with heavy natives very difficult to move. The top on fat lambs was \$10.00 the first four-days this week, one band of choice handyweight Colorados going at the top Wednesday. Nothing passed \$9.50 up to noon today, but a strong close caused the \$10.00 top to be reinstated late. Most of the Colorados this week were of strong weights and went largely at \$8.50 to \$9.50. Heavy native and western lambs today sold as low as \$7.00.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEILIS	5.		
Monday, Jan. 24 Cattle. 6 22 22.73 Tuesday, Jan. 25 10.23 Wednesday, Jan. 28 10.423 Thursday, Jan. 27 13.125 Friday, Jan. 28 4,757 Saturday, Jan. 29 456	2,997 3,198 1,877 4,769 1,026	Hogs, 53,516 47,000 32,236 52,387 29,672 4,913	Sheep. 21,185 17,525 20,657 31,934 15,740 916
Total last week .61.725 Previous week .77,601 Year ago .70,414 Two years ago .53,017	13,411 14,827	219,724 256,866 197,791 217,674	107,957 91,594 52,203 67,880
SHIPMENT	'S.		

SHIPMENT	S.		
Monday, Jan. 24 3,834	397	8,700 $14,568$ $7,729$ $10,761$ $9,825$ $2,055$	3,061
Tuesday, Jan. 25 4,525	734		4,464
Wednesday, Jan. 26 5,912	370		6,305
Thursday, Jan. 27 5,477	474		7,629
Friday, Jan. 28 4,843	326		6,272
Saturday, Jan. 29 476	1		509
Total last week 25,67) Previous week 28,911 Year ago 26,227 Two years ago 18,984	2,302	53,638	28,240
	2,369	49,194	22,090
	2,108	47,635	9,524
	460	29,979	16,865

Total receipts	nt	Chicago	for	year	to	Jan.	29:	
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Cattle												*				,					1921, 289,550	1920. 316,786
Calves			*				*	*	÷	,	4	×	×						,		62,628	65,257
Hogs			*	*		r		r								,				. 1	.003,022	1,024,374
Sheep		0	۰	۰	0		۰			٠				 							407,961	289,975
MY A		_																				

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

Week er	nding	Jan.		2	1						Week. 726,000	Year to date. 3,178,000
Previous	#.66										854,000	
Cor. we	ek, 1										7:10,000	3,670,000
Cor. we	ek. 1										777,000	4.158,000
	ek. 1										649,000	3,211,000
	ek. 1	1917	!								643,000	3,770,000
Cor. we	ek. 1										773,000	4,020,000
Cor. we	ek, 1										734,000	3,680,000

. Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Jan. 29, 1921, with comparisons:

This	W	e	P	k													Cattle. .178,000	Hogs. 563,000	Sheep. 238,000
Previ	OU	H	,	V	64	9	el	k			ì	ì		ì	ì		.224,000	684.000	226,000
1920											ì						.221.000	567,000	177,000
1919							,	٠				ì				ì	.202.000	659,000	147.000
1918																	.187.000		187.000
1917																	.184.000		184,000
1916																	.122,000	644,000	199,000
1915																	.136,000		213.000
1914																	.116,000		246,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Jan. 29, 1921, with comparisons:

			.,					•						٠,	ğ.,	••	•			-41	•																		
1921 1926 1919 19 8 1917																			1	-	1	1	2.	0.000	0 0 0 0	00000			232	E 4 5 4 5 1	0 6 2 2	12557	1.0	MM	MHH	1			theep, 923,000 850,000 936,000 878,000 ,020,000
Jan.	lici 2									k	9	r	4			10	()	g		9		n	12	II.	h	0	6	ľ		î	0	ľ		¥	V	9	el	k	ending
Arm	iou	r		å			C	0						,		,																							20,406
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SWI	EE 4	k		€		١,																																	165 6500
Han	nme	ΘI	n	Œ.		€	C	ĸ.			į.																+										,		13,400

more were area																								
Armour & C	0.																							20,4
Angle-Ameri	can																							10.10
Swift & Co.																								16.60
Hammond Co	¥ .																					٠		13,46
Morirs & Co												٠	•						*		+		-	15.50
Willean & Co		* '		* .					*				٠	5	 *	*		*		*	*	*	*	1.5,48
Wilson & Co	14 1	*								*	ý,						 			*				15,6
Poyd-Lunhan	п.						4		-		e													11.1
Western Pac	K111	12	- (0																				19.4
Roberts & O	n ke																							8.2
Miller & Har	P.F									•					 *	*				*	*	+	*	6.1
Independent	130	â		-	٠.	1	â.				6 '					×					+	+	٠	7.0
Independent	B 44	6.1	N. I	311	6	,	. 4	٠.			* .			ě.	 *			+						7,9
ratennan rac	·K1B	CP	- 1	.0																	٠			5.6
Wm. Davies	Co.																							7.8
Others																								22.4
										•				*								*	*	ma, T
Total																								180.1

WEEKLY	AVE	RAGE	PRIC	E OF I	LIVEST	OCK.
Veek ending	Jan. 2				Sheep. \$ 5,00	Lambs. \$10.50
revious weel			8.55	9.45	5.15	0.55

Wee	k endir	ag Jan	n. 2.	1	.8 8.25	\$ 9.35	\$ 5,00	\$10.50
Prev	ious w	eek .			. 8.55	9.45	5.15	0.55
Cor.	week,	1920			. 13.70	15,40	13.35	20.80
Cor.	week,	1919			. 15.5 :	17.51	10.30	16.10
Cor.	week,	1918			. 12.35	16.20	12.75	17.25
Cor.	week,	1917			. 10.40	11.70	10.85	14.15
Cor.	week.	1916			. 8.25	7.90	7.60	10.65
Cor.	week.	1915			. 7.80	7,00	6.15	8.95
·Cor.	week.	1914			. 8,30	8.55	5.35	7.45
	week,					7.80	5.45	8.40
Cor.	week,	1912			-6.60	6.24	4.10	6.15
Cor.	week,	1911			6.20	7.59	4.15	6.15

Market quotations at Chicago:

CATTLE

Prime steers \$ 8.00@	9.75
	8.50
Fair to good steers 6.25@	7.25
Yearlings, fair to choice 7.006	
	8.15
Cows, good to choice 5.75@	7.00
Fair to good cows 4.50@	6.00
	3.40
Cutters 3.60 @	4.50
Pologna bulls 4.506	5.50
Veal calves 10.50@	12.50

HOGS.

Choice	light	but	te	he	er	8.		٠	٠	 				٠	۰		. 8	9.75@10.25
Mediun	a wei	ght	b	ui	te	h	er	8			×							9,50@10.00
Fair to	o fan	CY.	116	gh	ıt													9.75@10.35
Heavy																		9.15@ 9.75
Heavy																		8,50@ 9,10
Rough																		8.10@ 8.50
Pigs .																		8.50@100

SHEEP

Native 1	aı	n	h	4																	8	7.00@	9.5
Fed west	te	rı	2	1	la	2	u	b	96									 				8.00@	9.7
Colorado	1	a	n	11	39	į													,			8,000	9.5
Feeding	18	H	n	b	8													 				7.00@	9.0
Wethers																						4.00@	5.0
Yearling:																						5.25@	7.7
Ewes																						3.00@	4.7

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

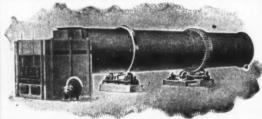
Range of Prices.

	SATUI	CDAY, JAN	NUARY 2	9, 1921.	
		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
FORK-	-(Per bbl.	.)			
Jan.		\$		8	\$22.50
May			****	****	22,90
LARD-	-(Per 100	1bs.)-			
Jan.		13,00	13,00	12.85	12.85
May		13,621/	13.65	13.50	13.50
SHORT	RIBS-	Boxed 25c	more the	n loose)-	-
		12.00		11.75	
May		12.45	12.45	12.25	12,25
	MONI	DAY, JAN	UARY 31	. 1921.	
PORK-	-(Per bbl	.)			

		,	M	0	17	1),	1	Y	JAN	UARY 31.	1921.	
PORK- Jan. May									24	.25 .80	24.25 22.8a	$\frac{22.60}{22.60}$	$\frac{23,00}{22,60}$
LARD— Jan. May									12	.80	12.80 13.45	$12.62\frac{1}{2}$ 13.25	12.621 13.25
Jan											more than		$\frac{11.70}{12.05}$

May	12.20	12.20	12.00	12.00	
	TUESDAY, FEB	RUARY 1.	1921.		
PORK- May	-(Per bbl.) 22.30	22,30	22,20	22.20	
LARD- May	-(Per 100 lbs.) 13.05	13.10	13.021/2	13.19	
SHORT May	RIPS—(Boxed 25c	mere than 11.921/2	1 _{cose}) — 11.82 %	11.85	

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



For Tankage, Blood, Bene, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.

LARD CANS

PLAIN and LITHOGRAPHED

A HIGH GRADE CAN WITH YOUR BRAND LITHO-GRAPHED IN BRIGHT, SHARP COLORS, IS AN AD-VERTISEMENT FOR YOUR BUSINESS LONG AFTER-THE ORIGINAL CONTENTS HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

PLATT & CO., Inc. KEY HIGHWAY BALTIMORE, MD.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1921

PORK(Per bbl.) May :	22.30	22.10	22.30
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
Mar. 12.65 May	12.80		
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c			
May 11.85		loose)— 11.82½	
THURSDAY, FEF	BRUARY 3	3, 1921.	
PORK-(Per bbl.)-			
May			22,40
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
May 13.20	13.30	13.17 1/2	13.20
SHORT RIBS-(Boxed 25c	more than	loose)-	
May 12.10			12.021/2
FRIDAY, FEBR	UARY 4.	1921.	
PORK-(Per bbl.)-			
May 22.15	22.25	22.15	22.25
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
May 13.121/2	13.15	13.00	13.05
RIBS-(Boxed, 25c more th	han loose)		
'May 12.00	12.05	11.971/2	12.00

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS (Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, See'y, United Master Butchers' Ass's of Chicago.)

		No. 8.
Rib roast, heavy end 32	25	17
Rib roast. light end 40	28	19
Chuck roast 28	20	13
Steaks, round 40	30	28
Steaks, sirloin, first cut 54	35	31
Steaks, porterhouse 82	42	32
Steaks, flank 30	25	1.0
Beef stew 25	20	1:
Corned briskets, boneless 32	25	
Corned plates 25	18	1:
Corned rumps 32	28	21

Lamb. Good. Con Hindquarter 39 2 Legs 40 3 Stews 18 1 Chops, shoulder 30 2

Chops.	ľ	i	b	1	12	10	d	1	lo	ì	n			٠	۰	٠	۰	٠					0	0	۰	47	44
															٨	И	1	J.	t	t	0	1					
Legs																										25	28
Stew																											
Should Chops.	er	R	it			a	n	d		1	i e	i	n													20 32	36

Pork.

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loins.	W	h	ol	le		1	å	a	Ľ	1	6	2	50	01	١.								٠	.23	0
hops					ī																				(a)
Shoulde	ers	4																							6
Butts																									60
Parer																									6
Hocks																									6
eaf la																									(ii)

Veal.

Hindquar	t	e	r	ä												 		٠		۰	22	@3
Forequart	•	21	18	ı																	16	@2:
legs														٠							25	@3
Breasts																					20	602
Shoulders																				٠	20	(0)2
Cutlets						٠			۰									,		٠		@5
Rib and	1	0	i	n	c	h	0	p	94				 			 					28	604

Butchers' Offal.

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Shop 1	at	١,						v							 								60
Bones,	per		1	00)	1	h	18								 							601
Calf sk	ins											,											601
Kips																 							0
Deacon	8.	e8	le	b								×					 			į,			.7

FARMERS URGE YARDS CONTROL.

Indiana farmers are prepared to recommend to the state legislature through the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations that a commission be created to have control of all the stockyards in the state, if it is found that the naming of such a commission can be done legally. Such a commission would have practically the same control over the stockyards as the Indiana Public Service Commission exercises over the public utilities in the state.

WATCH PAGE 65
FOR OPENINGS

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES Regular Boiled Hains. 6330 Gooked Loin Rolls. 630 Gooked Loin Rolls. 630 Gooked Rolled Shoulder. 630

			Cooked Rolled Shoulder
WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS	S	Frankfurters @21½ Liver Sausage, with beef and pork. @21 Tongue and blood sausage with pork @24	SAUSAGE CASINGS.
Carcass Beet.		Tongue and blood sausage, with pork @24	F., O. B. CHICAGO.
Fime native steers	@19	Minced Sausage @17½ New England Style Sandwich Sausage @17½ Prepared Luncheon Sausage @19	Beef Rounds, per set.a
Medium steers	@17 @15	Prepared Luncheon Sausage	Reef Middles, per set
11011078, 2000	@16	Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner). @20 Oxford Lean Butts	Beef Bungs, per piece
dind quarters, choice	@16 @26		Beef Bladders, small, per doz
fore quarters, choice	@14	Garlie Sausage G17 Country Smoked Sausage G18½ Country Fresh Sausage G21 Pork Sausage, bulk or link G18½	Beef Bladders, medium, per dos @85 Hog Casings, free of salt, regular @1.10
Beef Cuts.		Country Fresh Sausage @21	Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow @1.50
Steer Loins, No. 1	@39	Pork Sausage, bulk or link	Hog Middles, per set
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	(433 (454	Luncheon Roll	Hog Bungs, large
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.	(42	Delicatessen Loaf	Hog Bungs, medium
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@28	Macaroni and Cheese Loaf @191/2	Hog Stomachs, per piece
Cow Loins	@26	Loin Roll, Cooked	Hog Stomachs, per piece. @ 5 Imported wide Sheep Casings. @ Imported medium wide Sheep Casings. @ Imported medium Sheep Casings. @
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@29 @18	Summer Sausage.	Imported medium wide Sheep Casings
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@28	D'Arles, new goods	PEDTH IZEDS
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@24	Italian Salami (new goods)	Dried blood, per unit
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@24 @21	Capri @36	Hoofmeal, per unit 2.75@ 3.00
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@17	Capri @36 Holsteiner @30 Peppetoni, long links @38	Ground tankage 11% 2.80@ 3.00
Steer Rounds No. 9	@16	Farmer @38	Ground tankage, 9 and 20% 2.50@ 2.75
Steer Chucks, No. 1 Steer Chucks, No. 2 Cow Rounds 14	@15 @13	Sausage in Brine.	Dried blood. per unit
Cow Rounds14	@16	Bologna, kits @ 2.40	Ground raw bone, per ton32.00@35.00
Cow Chucks Steer Plates	@ 9 @121/4	Pork, link, kits	Ground steam bone, per ton26.00@28.00
Vadium Blates	@ 91/2	Pork, links, %s@%s 4.60@16.10	HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES
Briskets, No. 1	@20	Polish Sausage, 48@14.s. 4.18@14.30	No. 1 horns, per ton
Briskets, No. 1. Briskets, No. 2. Steer Navel Ends.	@ 15 @ 9	Frankfurts, hits	Hoofs, striped, per ton
Cow Navel Ends. 61/2	@ 7	Blood Sausage, kits	Hoofs, white, per ton
Hind Shanks 6	G 8	Blood Sausage, 1/8@1/8 5.50@19,25	Round shin bones, lights, per ton70.00@ 80.00
	@24	Liver Sausage, %s@ %s 3.30@11.55	Flat shin bones, hearies, per ton
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless	@45	Head Cheese, kits @ 2.40	Thigh bones, heavies, per ton80.00@ 90.00
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless. Strip Loins, No. 2 Strip Loins, No. 3.	@20	Sausage in Brine.	No. 1 horns, per ton. 240,000(220.00 hoofs, black, per ton. 25,000 30.00 Hoofs, striped, per ton. 25,000 30.00 Hoofs, white, per ton 60,000 85.00 Round shin bones, beavies, per ton. 90,000 300.00 Round shin bones, lights, per ton. 70,000 80.00 Flat shin bones, heavies, per ton. 70,000 80.00 Flat shin bones, lights, per ton. 80,000 70.00 Thigb bones, heavies, per ton. 80,000 90.00 Thigb bones, lights, per ton. 81,000 70,00 Skulls, jawa and knuckles. 30,000 32.50
Scribin Butts, No. 1. Sirioin Butts, No. 2. Sirioin Butts, No. 3. Heef Tenderioins, No. 1. Beef Tenderioins, No. 2.	@40 @32	Dieklad Digs' Fact in 200.1h harrain \$18.00	LARD.
Sirloin Butts, No 3	(425	Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb, barrels	LARD.
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@75 @63	Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb, barrels 19.25	Prime, steam, cash
Rump Butts	@25	Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls 22.25	Leaf
Flank Steaks	@,25	Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls	Leaf @11.50 Compound @11.50 Neutral lard .15 @15½
Shoulder Clods	@12 @18	Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	CTEADINES
Flank Steaks Boneless Chucks Shoulder Clods Hanging Tenderloins Trimmings	@14	Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls 2:25 Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls 2:25 Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels 70.00 Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels 67.00 Pork Tongues, barrels 66.60	Prime oleo
Beef Product.	(GT4	CANNED MEATS.	
		Per doz.	Grease, vellow, loose. 5 @ 5½ Grease, A white, loose. 6 @ 6½
Brains, per lb		No. ½ No. 1. No. 2. No. 6.	OILS.
Tongues 54 Sweethreads 54 Ox-Tail, per lb. 8 Fresh Tripe, plain Fresh Tripe, H. C. 10%	(#83	Corned beef	0100 011 07570 1914.013
Sweetbreads	@58	Roast mutton 2 15 (140) 20 (0)	Oleo oil, No. 2
Fresh Tripe, plain	W 61/2	Sliced dried beer. \$2.75 4.85 8.90 52.00 Ox tongue, whole. 13.25 17.50 53.00 Luncheon tongue 2.50 4.75 10.25 35.00	Oleo stock 9 @10
Fresh Tripe, H. C	(4)	Luncheon tongue 2.50 4.75 10.25 35.00	Corn oil loose gal. 6% 6 64
Livers	@13	Corn beer hash 1.85 3.15 5.50	Oleo oil. extra. 12½@13 Oleo oil, No. 2 10½@11 Oleo stock 9 @10 Linseed, loose, per gal @68 Corn oil, loose 6%@6½ Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast 5¼@5½
Veal.		Hamburger steak with	TALLOWS.
Choice Carcass	@21	Hamburger steak with onlons 1.85 3.15 6.00 Vienna style sausage 1.20 2.40 4.75 Luncheon sausage 1.30	Edible @ 7 Choice country
Good Carcass 14 Good Saddles 28	@ 19 @ 32	Vienna style sausage 1.20 2.40 4.75 Luncheon sausage 1.30	Choice country 6% @ 7
Good Backs	@17	Breaklast sausure 2.00 4.20	Packers, No. 1, loose
Medium Backs	@10	veni loni, med. size 2.50	Packers, No. 2 4 @ 41/2
Veal Product.		EXTRACT OF BEEF.	GREASES.
Brains, each .12 Sweetbreads .054 Calf Livers .37	@14	2-oz, jars, 1 doz. in case	
Calf Livers	@40	4-oz. iars. 1 doz. in case	White, "A" 51/2@ 53/4
Lamb.		8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in case. 11.50 18-oz. jars, ½ doz. in case. 21.00	Bone, naphtha extracted
Choice Lambs	@22 @20		Crackling 41/2@ 5
Choice Saddles	6130	BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK. Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb, barrels @30.00	Yellow 44@ 4%
Medium Saddles	@14	Plate Beef	Brown 4 @ 4¼
Choice Fores Medium Fores Lamb Fries, per lb	(a 12	Rollettes	Garbage, grease, loose
Lamb Fries, per lb23	@18	Mess Pork	Glycerine, C. P
Lamb Tongues, each	@28	Mess Pork (#35.00) Clear Fat Backs (#37.00)	Giverine, crude soap
Mutton		Family Back Pork	Glycerine, candle nom. 13
Heavy Sheen	@ 9		
Light Chart		LARD	White, choice 53\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\ 66\\\\ 65\\\\ 66\\\ 66\\\\ 66
Light Sheep Heavy Saddles	@ 11 @ 12	LARD. Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs @1778	••••
Heavy Sheep Light Sheep Heavy Saddles Light Saddles	@ 11 @ 12 @ 17	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes @177/s	White, deodorized
Light Sheep Heavy Saddles Light Saddles Heavy Fores Light Fores	@ 11 @ 12 @ 17 @ 6	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs @177%, Pure Lard	White, deodorized
Light Sheep Heavy Saddles Light Saddles Heavy Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs	(a 11 (a 12 (a 17 (a 6 (a 7 (a) 20	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs @177%, Pure Lard	White, deodorized 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago
Heavy Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Long	@ 11 @ 12 @ 17 @ 8 @ 7 @ 20 @ 15	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes. 6217% Pure Lard 6216% Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels. 621249 Bakers' special cooking oil. 621248 Barrels, 146c, over tierces, half barrels, 146c, over tierces, tubs and palls, 10 to 80 lbs. 146c, to ic. over	White, deodorized 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago
Heavy Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Long	@ 11 @ 12 @ 17 @ 6 @ 7 @ 20 @ 15 @ 31/2	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes. (217%, Pure Lard (318%, Goking oil, per gal., in barrels. (212%, Bakers' special cooking oil. (212%, Barrels, %c. over tierces, tabs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., %c. to 1c. over tierces.	White, deodorized 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago
Light Sheep Heavy Saddles Light Saddles Light Saddles Heavy Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Heads, each	(a 11 (a 12 (a 17 (a 6 (a) 7 (a) 20 (a) 15 (a) 3½	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes. 62174, Pure Lard 61654, Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels. 62124, Bakers' special cooking oil. 62124, Barrels, %c. over tierces, half barrels, %c. over tierces; tubs and palls, 10 to 80 lbs., %c. to ic. over tierces. BUTTERINE.	White, deodorized 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Heads, each Fresh Pork, Etc.	(a 11 (a 12 (a 17 (a 6 (a 7 (a 20 (a 15 (a 31/2 (a 15	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes. 62174, Pure Lard 61654, Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels. 62124, Bakers' special cooking oil. 62124, Barrels, %c. over tierces, half barrels, %c. over tierces; tubs and palls, 10 to 80 lbs., %c. to ic. over tierces. BUTTERINE.	White, deodorized 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Loins Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Heads, each Fresh Pork, Etc.	(a11) (a12) (a17) (a 6) (a) 7) (a) 20) (a) 15) (a) 31/2) (a) 15) (a) 15)	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes. 62174, Pure Lard 61654, Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels. 62124, Bakers' special cooking oil. 62124, Barrels, %c. over tierces, half barrels, %c. over tierces; tubs and palls, 10 to 80 lbs., %c. to ic. over tierces. BUTTERINE.	White, deodorized 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Heads, each Fresh Pork, Etc. Dressed Hogs	@11 @12 @17 @ 6 @ 7 @20 @15 @ 31/2 w 15 @18	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes. 62174, Pure Lard 61654, Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels. 62124, Bakers' special cooking oil. 62124, Barrels, %c. over tierces, half barrels, %c. over tierces; tubs and palls, 10 to 80 lbs., %c. to ic. over tierces. BUTTERINE.	White, deodorized 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Heads, each Fresh Pork, Etc. Dressed Hogs Fork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins	(a) 11 (a) 12 (a) 17 (a) 6 (a) 7 (a) 6 (a) 7 (a) 15 (a) 31/2 (a) 15 (a) 18 (a) 19 (a) 18 (a) 19 (a) 13 1/2 (a) 6 (a) 6 (a) 17 (a) 18 (a) 18	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb, tes	White, deodorized 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago 10 mom. 7 P. S. Y., soan grade 10 mom. 6½ Soan stock, bbls., concent. 62@65 f. o. b. Tex. Soap stock, loose, 50% f. s. Chicago 1½ @ 1½ COOPERAGE Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoons 2.25@2.30 Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoons 2.35@2.40 Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoons 2.35@2.40 White Oak Lard Tierces 3.35@3.40 White Oak Lard Tierces 3.70@3.70 White Oak Ham Tierces @4.10
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Heads, each Fresh Pork, Etc. Pressed Hogs Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs	(a) 11 (a) 12 (a) 17 (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 20 (c) 15 (d) 31/2 (d) 15 (d) 18 (e) 18 (e) 18 (e) 19 (e) 131/2 (e) 62 (e) 121/2 (e) 121/2	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb, tes. 617% Pure Lard 616% Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels. 6124% Bakers' special cooking oil. 6124% Barrels, 46c. over tierces, half barrels, 46c. over tierces; tubs and palls, 10 to 80 lbs., 4c to 1c. over tierces; tubs and palls, 10 to 80 lbs., 4c to 1c. over tierces. BUTTERINE. I to 8, natural color, soluds, f. v. b. Chl. 626 Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 b. 627 Cartons, rolls or prints, 265 lbs. 6264% Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs. 6217 Nut Margarine, prints, 1 b. 626	White, deodorized P. S. Y., loose, Chicago 100 70 71 71 72
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Loins Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Tongues, each Fresh Pork, Etc. Pressed Hogs Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Butts Hocks	@11 @17 @17 @ 6 @ 7 @20 @15 @ 31/2 9 15 @18 @ 19 @ 131/2 @ 121/2 @ 121/2	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb. tes. 617% Pure Lard 616% Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels. 612% Bakers' special cooking oil. 612% Barrels, ½c. over tierces; tubs and palls, ju to su lbs. ½c. to ic. over tierces; tubs and palls, ju to su lbs. ½c. to ic. over tierces. 8UTTERINE. 1 to 8, natural color, soluds, f. u. b. Chl. 626 Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb. 627 Cartons, rolls or prints, 265 lbs. 6281% Shortenings, 30660 lb. tubs. 6217 Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb. 628 Shortenings, 30660 lb. tubs. 6217 Cartons prints, 1 lb. 628 Cartons prints, 1 lb.	White, deodorized P. S. Y., loose, Chicago 100 70 71 71 72
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Loins Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Tongues, each Fresh Pork, Etc. Pressed Hogs Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Butts Hocks	@11 @17 @ 6 6 7 @ 20 @ 15 @ 15 @ 18 @ 18 @ 18 @ 12 ½ @ 13 @ 12 ½ @ 13	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb, tes. 617% Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels. 6212% Bakers' special cooking oil. 6212% Barrels, %c. over therces, half barrels, %c. over therces, tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., %c. to 1c. over therces, tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., %c. to 1c. over therces. BUTTERINE. 1 to 8, natural color, subids, f. u. b. Chl. 626 Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb. 627 Cartons, rolls or prints, 265 lbs. 626% Shortenings, 30660 lb. tubs. 6217 Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb. 628 DRY SALT MEATS. Clear Bellies, 12614 avg. 616,73 Clear Bellies, 14616 avg. 6116,50	White, deodorized P. S. Y., loose, Chicago 100 70 71 71 72
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Heads, each Fresh Pork, Etc. Dressed Hogs Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails	@11 @17 @16 6 7 @20 6 7 @20 0 314 0 15 @18 @19 0 12 0 15 0 18 0 18 0 19 0 18 0 18 0 19 0 18 0 18	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb. tes. 617% Pure Lard	White, deodorized 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago 100
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Heads, each Fresh Pork, Etc. Dressed Hogs Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails	@11 @17 @17 @18 @18 @18 @15 @18 @19 @15 @18 @18 @19 @11 @16 @18 @19 @11 @16 @18 @19 @11 @16 @18 @18 @18 @18 @18 @18 @18 @18 @18 @18	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb. tes. 617% Pure Lard	White, deodorized 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago 100
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Heads, each Fresh Pork, Etc. Dressed Hogs Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet	611 611 611 611 611 611 611 611 611 611	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb. tes. 617% pure Lard 616% cooking oil, per gal., in barrels. 6124% Bakers' special cooking oil. 6124% Bakers' special cooking oil. 6124% Barrels. 46c. over tierces, half barrels, 46c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 4c to 1c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 4c to 1c. over tierces. BUTTERINE. 1 to 8, natural color, solids, f. v. b Chleago 626 Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb. 627 Cartons, rolls or prints, 265 lbs. 626% Shortenings, 306600 lb. tubs. 6217 Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb. 626 Shortenings, 306600 lb. tubs. 6217 Cartons folls or prints, 1 lb. 626 Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb. 627 Cartons, rolls or pri	White, deodorized 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago 100m. 7 P. S. Y., soan grade 100m. 7 P. S. Y., soan grade 100m. 61½ Soan stock, bbls., concen. 62@65 f. o. b. 345@ 33¼ Soap stock, loose, 50% f. s. Chicago 11½@ 11½ COOPERAGE Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoons 2.25@2.30 Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoons 2.25@2.30 Oak Pork Barrels, plack iron hoons 2.35@2.40 Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoons 2.35@2.40 White Oak Lard Tierces 3.35@3.40 White Oak Lard Tierces 3.50@3.40 White Oak Ham Tierces 2.70@3.75 White Oak Ham Tierces 3.70@3.75 White Oak Ham Tierces 3.70@3.75 Refined saliptere, granulated bbls 3.70@3.75 Refined saliptere, crystals, bbls 3.70 Bouble refined Nitrate of Sods, gran, f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., carloads— Rbls. 3ccks Double refined nitrate of sods, gran, f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., less than carloads—
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Heads, each Fresh Pork, Etc. Dressed Hogs Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet	(a) 11 (a) 12 (a) 17 (a) 18 (a) 19 (a) 18 (a) 18 (a) 19 (a) 18 (a) 19 (a) 19 (a	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb, tes 617%	White, deodorized 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago 100m. 7 P. S. Y., soan grade 100m. 7 P. S. Y., soan grade 100m. 7 Soan stock, bbls., concent. 62@65 f. o. b. 31½@ 33½ Soap stock, loose, 50% f. s. Chicago 11½@ 11½ COOPERAGE Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops 2.55@2.40 Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops 2.55@2.40 Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops 2.55@2.40 White Oak Lard Tierces 3.35@3.40 White Oak Lard Tierces 3.35@3.40 White Oak Lard Tierces 6.4.10 CURING MATERIALS Refined salipetre, granulated, bbls 613 Double refuned Nitrate of Soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., carloads— Bbls. 65 Sacks 64 Bouble refuned nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., less than carloads— Bbls. 66 Bouble refuned nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., less than carloads— Bbls. 66 Bbls
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Heads, each Fresh Pork, Etc. Dressed Hogs Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet	(a) 11 (a) 12 (a) 13 (a) 14 (a) 16 (a) 17 (a) 18 (a) 19 (a) 18 (a) 19 (a	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb, tes. #17% Pure Lard	White, deodorized 10 @10¼ P. S. Y., loose, Chicago 100m. 7 P. S. Y., soan grade 100m. 7 P. S. Y., soan grade 100m. 7 Soan stock, bbls., concent. 62@65 f. o. b. 31½@ 33½ Soap stock, loose, 50% f. s. Chicago 11½@ 11½ COOPERAGE Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops 2.55@2.40 Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops 2.55@2.40 Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops 2.55@2.40 White Oak Lard Tierces 3.35@3.40 White Oak Lard Tierces 3.35@3.40 White Oak Lard Tierces 6.4.10 CURING MATERIALS Refined salipetre, granulated, bbls 613 Double refuned Nitrate of Soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., carloads— Bbls. 65 Sacks 64 Bouble refuned nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., less than carloads— Bbls. 66 Bouble refuned nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., less than carloads— Bbls. 66 Bbls
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Heads, each Fresh Pork, Etc. Dressed Hogs Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet	(a) 11 (a) 12 (a) 17 (a) 18 (a) 19 (a) 18 (a) 18 (a) 19 (a) 18 (a) 19 (a) 19 (a	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb. tes. (#17%	White, deodorized 10 @1044 P. S. Y., 10098. Chicago 1009. noun. 7 P. S. Y., 10098. Chicago 1009. noun. 7 P. S. Y., 10098. Chicago 1009. noun. 642 Soap stock, bols., concen. 62@65 f. o. b. 314@ 334 Soap stock, loose, 50% f. s. Chicago 114 @ 115 COOPERAGE. Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops 2.25@2.30 Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops 2.25@2.30 Oak Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops 2.45@2.50 Ped Oak Lard Tierces 5.25 Ped Oak Lard Tierces 5.25 White Oak Lard Tierces 5.25 White Oak Lard Tierces 5.25 White Oak Lard Tierces 6.25 White
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Lolns Mutton Stew Sheep Tougues, each Sheep Heads, each Fresh Pork, Etc. Pressed Hogs Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Fish Fish Fish Fish Fish Fish Fish Fis	61121666766676667667667667667667667667667667	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb. tes. (#17% Cocking oil, per gal., in barrels. (#12%) (#12	White, deodorized 10 @1044 P. S. Y., 10098. Chicago 1009. noun. 7 P. S. Y., 10098. Chicago 1009. noun. 7 P. S. Y., 10098. Chicago 1009. noun. 642 Soap stock, bols., concen. 62@65 f. o. b. 314@ 334 Soap stock, loose, 50% f. s. Chicago 114 @ 115 COOPERAGE. Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops 2.25@2.30 Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops 2.25@2.30 Oak Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops 2.45@2.50 Ped Oak Lard Tierces 5.25 Ped Oak Lard Tierces 5.25 White Oak Lard Tierces 5.25 White Oak Lard Tierces 5.25 White Oak Lard Tierces 6.25 White
Heavy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Legs Mutton Legs Mutton Stew Sheep Tougues, each Sheep Heads, each Fresh Pork, Etc. Dressed Hogs Fork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Falls Sourts Sourts Heads Blade Heads Blade Head Heads Blade Heat Check Meat Lock Bones Skinned Shoulders Pork Hearts	(a) 11 (a) 12 (a) 12 (a) 13 (a) 14 (a) 15 (a) 16 (a) 17 (a) 18 (a) 18 (a) 19 (a) 18 (a) 19 (a	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb. tes. (#17% Cocking oil, per gal., in barrels. (#12%) (#12	White, deodorized 10 @1044 P. S. Y., 10098. Chicago 1009. noun. 7 P. S. Y., 10098. Chicago 1009. noun. 7 P. S. Y., 10098. Chicago 1009. noun. 642 Soap stock, bols., concen. 62@65 f. o. b. 314@ 334 Soap stock, loose, 50% f. s. Chicago 114 @ 115 COOPERAGE. Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops 2.25@2.30 Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops 2.25@2.30 Oak Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops 2.45@2.50 Ped Oak Lard Tierces 5.25 Ped Oak Lard Tierces 5.25 White Oak Lard Tierces 5.25 White Oak Lard Tierces 5.25 White Oak Lard Tierces 6.25 White
lieuvy Fores Light Fores Light Fores Mutton Less Mutton Stew Sheep Tongues, each Sheep Heads, each Presh Pork, Etc. Pressed Hogs Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouta Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Biade Bones Biade Meat Check Meat Loi Wers, per lb Neck Bones Skinned Shoulders Pork Edners, per lb	(a) 11 (a) 12 (a) 12 (a) 13 (a) 14 (a) 15 (a) 16 (a) 17 (a) 18 (a	Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb. tes. (#17% Cocking oil, per gal., in barrels. (#12%) (#12	White, deodorized 10 @ 10 \(\text{M} \) P. S. Y., loose. Chicago 10 nom. 7 P. S. Y., sonu grade 10 nom. 7 P. S. Y., sonu grade 10 nom. 6 \(\text{M} \) Soap stock, bols., concen. 62 \(\text{Gis f. o. b.} \) 34 \(\text{@ 33} \) 34 Soap stock, loose, 50 \(\text{% f. s. Chicago.} \) 1\(\text{@ 13} \) 25 \(\text{@ 23} \)
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Retail Section

Suppose YOU Were the Boss

[MR. RETAIL BUTCHER: Paste this up in a prominent place where all your help can see it.]

1. If you were an employer looking for help, would you hire yourself to go to work?

2. If you were the Boss, would you feel satisfied with the kind of work which you have done during the past week?

3. If you were the Boss, would you be convinced that you were studying, observing, and really trying hard to improve?

4. If you were the Boss, would you feel content that you had hired an employee who was a good investment and not a mere time-server?

5. If you were the Boss, and knew for a certainty that you had many outstanding financial obligations to meet, would you expect that your employees, whom you were paying, would be interested in helping you to conduct your business in such a way as to meet your bills? Or would you think it fair and right that they should take their own pay and assume that anything further was no concern of theirs?

6. If you were the Boss, would you be satisfied that you, the person hired, was really putting heart and soul into the work?

. . .

7. If you were the Boss, would you feel about the pay-roll as a whole? Would you be satisfied with the amount that you were giving and receiving?

. . .

8. If you were the Boss, would you feel that your own work was so intelligently done and so efficiently handled that you could be advanced from year to year, and given an ultimate position of trust and responsibility?

9. If you were the Boss, would you be justified and safe in going away for a rest, or on a business expedition, and leaving affairs unsupervised, in the full assurance that you, the employee, and every other employee, would do his part conscientiously and well?

10. What about it? What kind of an employee do you feel that you are in the estimation of your employer? Do you feel that he does you justice? If not, what is the reason? If he does do you justice, are you trying to earn a still higher position of regard?

Remember that the right kind of employees are necessary for the success of every business; and that the right kind of an employer is ready to give credit and encouragement. Are you doing your part? Take time to check up the whole situation and be strictly honest in stating facts just

as they are and from a disinterested, truthful standpoint.

Just pretend that you are the Boss and hold that viewpoint for one whole week. Then answer these questions for the second time!

THE BUSINESS QUIZ

Following is the eighth set of six questions in a series published by The National Provisioner under the general title of "The Business Quiz," points of information of interest to every business man:

Question No. 1—What given classes of people are barred from entering into an agreement or a contract which upon failure to comply with the terms can be enjoined by due process of law?

Question No. 2—What is known as the Analysis of Population and how is it used? Question No. 3—What is known as the Negotiable Instrument Act?

Question No. 4—Do we observe a National Legal Holiday in the United States and how is same fixed?

Question No. 5—What is known as an "Internal Audit?"

Question No. 6—What are the "parties" to a Bill of Exchange?

The answers to these questions will appear in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. J. Shaw has bought a meat market in Chatfield, Minn.

Ray Morris will open a meat market in Holbrook, Nebr.

Anton Markorich has opened a meat market in Buhl, Minn.

market in Buhl, Minn.

Peter Lieg will engage in the meat busi-

ness in Shawano, Wis.

The White Front Meat Market has been

opened at Lapeer, Mich.

French Brothers have opened a meat market in Augusta, Mich.

F. Vasholz has engaged in the meat business at Fremont, Neb.

John Parker has opened a meat market in Somerset Center, Mich.

E. J. Winkler is opening the Golden Rule Meat Market in Quinter, Kas.

Fose & Mayes, meat dealers at Palmyra, Wis., have dissolved partnership.

Harris & Sherbourne have purchased the City Meat Market, Crookston, Neb.

The B. T. Prior meat market, Clinton, Ia., has been sold to John Miller.

Burt Bullis has opened a meat and gro-

cery business in Usion Grove, Wis.

J. Timmons has opened a meat market in the Adams building, Stockton, Kas.

Clarence Pearson has engaged in the meat and grocery business in Colony, Kas.

J. H. Brown and Andy Brown have engaged in the meat business in Oskaloosa,

G. D. Iverson is succeeded in the meat business at Mariette, Minn., by A. M. Cal-

The Olof & Oppegard meat market, Newark, S. Dak., has been sold to J. F. Mock. E. Bigglestone has sold his butcher shop and business in Spencer, Iowa, to Dewey Groves.

Fred Funston is engaging in the meat business in Topeka, Kas., at 131 Kansas avenue.

Mack Antrim has bought the meat market and grocery of W. C. Harris in Blenco, Iowa.

Art Bourke has sold his interest in the city meat market, Randolph, Nebr., to O. H. Koles.

The new meat market of Deppe & Schmidt at Visalia, Calif., is now open for business.

Alfred D. Foster has bought the C. & C. meat market at Savanna, Ill., from John Miller.

Barnhart & Gleason have sold their meat market at Three Rivers, Mich., to Henry Zierle.

J. E. Baker & Son has purchased the meat business of Thurber & Burkdoll at Pawnee, Okla.

J. M. Weldy is opening a meat market in connection with his grocery store at Neodesha, Kas.

Floyd King has bought the Columbia Meat Market at Dayton, Wash., from Siverling & Stanton.

George Miller, meat dealer at 427 North street, Waukesha, Wis., has sold out to George Pundsack.

John Michel has moved his meat market at Walnut, Kas., into the Michel & Simmons grocery store.

The Empire Meat Market has been opened in Chickasha, Okla., by W. A. Benton and F. E. Benton.

Wm. Keough has sold his interest in the meat business in Mahnomen, Minn., to his partner, W. M. Rhodes.

Frank Canaday has bought the George Schaeffer meat market in Hillsboro, Ill., and is open for business.

The Ludwig Binick meat markets at Rice, Minn., and Sauk Rapids, Minn., have been sold to Adolph Landberg and N. J. Murphy.

Robt. and Chas. J. Erbacher and O. N. Huckaby have purchased the City Meat Market, Stuttgart, Ark., from Rudolph Stipsky.

Schansberg brothers have sold their interest in the meat business of Schansberg & Mullen at Spring Grove, Minn., to O. Treangen.

Tom Williams has sold the Williams Meat Market, Charlsville, Ark., to Guy Love and others. He has purchased the shop of Ed Porter.

William Xeller, meat dealer in Lynbrook, N. Y., has retired and sold his interest in the meat market to his partner, George Werner.

The new general store and meat market of W. Goldhammer at Mitchell, S. D., has been destroyed by fire. The loss totals approximately \$10,000.

The Schindler Meat Co. has been incorporated at Duluth, Minn., with a capital of \$50,000. Incorporators are David Drummond, Jos. Wangle and Theodore Ernst.

A meat market has been opened at 164 Fairmount street, Fitchburg, Mass., by Brockelman Brothers, Inc. This is the fourth market established by this concern.

Fred Johnson has sold his interest in the Frederic Meat Market, Frederic, Mich., to Walter Peterson. Louis Peterson retains his interest in the business and the new firm name will be Peterson & Peterson.

Chris Gorte has opened a meat market in Owosso, Mich.

Simon Laskowitz plans to open a meat market in Sharon, Pa.

Henry Artlip has sold his meat market in Shabbona Grove, Ill.

Harry Green has opened a new meat market in Braddock, Pa.

George J. Linehau is now conducting a butcher shop in Rome, Wis.

James Swaney has sold his meat mar-het in Freeport, Ohio, to J. A. Reed. The H. O. Voight meat market, Bruce, Wis., has been sold to Earl Damm.

Charles Stevens has purchased the meat market of Aster Robb in Meadville, Pa.

J. L. Throne has bought the meat market of W. H. Sievers at Galesville, Wis.

The George Huber meat market, Clin-Wis., has been sold to L. F. Kortendick.

James Cannan has purchased the meat market of William Singer at Lowville,

Ore John Tschanz has bought the Sanitary Meat Market, Monroe, Wis., from M.

Zurfluh.

L. G. Spaulding and F. W. Bean of Dayton, Ohio, will open a meat market in

Troy, Ohio.

The new meat market of Fisk & Lawson at Puma, Idaho, is rapidly nearing completion.

Gust Brothers, meat dealers in Baraboo, Wis., have sold out to Fred Grauvogle and

Wis., have sold out to Fred Grauvogle and Alfred Frick.
John L. Fritz has opened the Vassar Meat Market at 552 Main street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Robert Pearson has bought the Central Meat Market at Fremont, Mich., from Vallier & King.
The name of the Peoples Meat Market at Detroit, Mich., has been changed to the Peoples Market, Inc.
The Cash Meat Market at Delavan, Wis., operated by Robert J. Heller, has been

operated by Robert J. Heller, has been sold to John A. Dick.

The butcher shop of C. Walsh, at Paterson, N. J., was damaged by fire recently

son, N. J., was damaged by fire recently to the extent of \$1,000.

John J. Gould has sold his meat market in North Crystal Lake, Ill., to Fred W. Johnson of Terra Cotta.

Wiener & Gilner have engaged in the meat business in Brooklyn, N. Y., and have capitalized at \$3,000.

Wm. McCutcheon has purchased an interest in a meat market at Pine Island, Winn. in partnership with Carl Raatz.

Minn., in partnership with Carl Raatz.

The Nebergall Packing Company at Albany, Ore., is contemplating the establishment of a meat market in Brownsville,

The meat market formerly conducted by Wm. Resch in connection with his grocery store in Dallas City, Ill., has been sold to A. Dry

Nick Pastoret will open a meat market and grocery store in St. Cloud, Minn. Stephen Swartz will be associated with Pastoret.

W. J. Raugh has opened a meat market in the rear of the Duncan Self Help Gro-cery, Duncan, Okla., and has installed a self-cooling system.

T. H. Plimmer, manager of the Blackler meat market in Lake Forest, Ill., has bought the market of Rosenthal & Helm-ing in Lake Bluff, Ill.

The partnership existing between H. S. Ammerman and F. J. Beezer, conducting the Peoples Meat Market in Philadelphia, Pa., has been dissolved.



UCO

Butters Bread

Stays Sweet

THE NUCOA BUTTER COMPANY Chicago San Francisco

Hans Pfeiffer has retired from the firm of Wernstrum & Pfeiffer, meat dealers in Marseilles, Ill., and has sold his interest in the business to Harry Kellogg.

G. E. Rynders has sold his interest in the Kadow & Rynders meat market, Antigo, Wis., to J. M. Kubichek. The new firm name will be Kadow & Kubichek.

Fred Holzer, proprietor of the Eureka Meat Market at Goshen, N. Y., has pur-chased a meat market in Brooklyn and will take possession about the first or April. Max Holzer, Jr., has rented the building which will be vacated and will conduct a meat market in Goshen.

HOW A "SMALL" PACKER FEELS. (Continued from page 22.)

Food Administration in preventing the packers from accumulating any reserve during the war, when other businesses were accumulating reserves on an advance in values, and through the almost criminal action by the Federal Trade Commission in discrediting the packing business abroad in discrediting the packing dusiness abroau as well as at home, and the drastic liqui-dation that has taken place in all kinds of packing house product, so that the busi-ness itself is now on the ragged edge, with a very dubious outlook ahead of it.

"The liquidation this year will cost the packers of this country probably \$100,000,-000 in losses that they have no reserve set aside to protect. We understand that

some of the larger packers interested in some of the larger packers interested in foreign markets have profits that they could draw down to help stand the shrinkage in inventory in this country, but all of the smaller packers, and we think some of the larger packers, not having any foreign business, but depending upon the profits earned in the business of this country, are in bad shape, and they need all of the help and assistance that they can get, which should be furnished by our legislators; at least, they should not do anything to more complicate or make the sitthing to more complicate or make the situation any worse for the packing industry because if the business is wrecked, it all comes back either to the producer or to the consumer. What the packing business has needed and does need now is a fed-eral reserve to protect them, as the federal reserve banks protect the national banks.

'We, of course, do not know what the "We, of course, do not know what the ultimate effects of the Gronna bill will be on the packing industry, but we certainly cannot see anything but trouble ahead, and it makes it all the harder for packers to get back on their feet, and ultimately we think will probably force a good many of the smaller packers out of interstate business, and make them entirely local concerns within the state. They will then be relieved of Government inspection then be relieved of Government inspection and Government regulation of any kind, and this would mean the crippling of the industry, which would spell disaster, in our

WHITE LILY BRAND HAMS AND BACON "They're different"
DUNLEVY PACKING COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA.

New York Section

Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson Company, Chicago, was in town last

Wm. H. Hornidge, secretary of Ye Olde New York branch, Master Butchers of America, sprained his arm and shoulder in a recent accident. He has the sympathy of the trade.

E. A. Blitz, auditor for the New York district of Wilson & Company, has re-turned from Lakewood, where he spent the last ten days recuperating from an attack of the "flu." He is looking very well.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, January 29, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 13 to 18 cents per pound, and averaged 15.67 cents per pound.

A hearing upon all the daylight-saving bills, including both the repeal bill prebills, including both the repeal bill prepared by the committee and the bill introduced by Assemblyman Booth of Oneida, amending the present state daylight-saving law so as to make it provide for a daylight-saving period of five months instead of seven months, was given by the assembly committee on agriculture last Wednesday.

The number of pounds of meat, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Jan. of New York during the week ending Jan. 29, 1921, is shown as follows by a report of the New York City Health Department; Meat—Manhattan, 40,202 lbs.; Brooklyn, 25 lbs.; Bronx, 1,640 lbs.; Richmond, 50 lbs.; total, 41,917 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 2,800 lbs.; Brooklyn, 19 lbs.; total 2,819 lbs. Poultry and game-Manhattan, 90 lbs.

The Brooklyn branch of the United Mas-ter Butchers of America installed its officers for the current year in its meeting room in Brooklyn, January 27th. A delega-tion from Ye Olde New York branch was present and ex-President Geo. H. Shaffer that branch installed the officers, of that branch installed the officers, who were: President, Albert Rosen; first vice-president, O. Edwin Jahrsdorfer; second vice-president, Wm. Snyder; treasurer, Jos. Lennon; corresponding secretary, Edwin C. Klesper; recording secretary, Wm. C. Hilling; orator, Nathan Straus; warden, John Hildenmann. There were speeches on various topics of the day and the branch went on record as being opposed to the Dickstein bill. Dickstein bill.

BUTCHERS OPPOSE LEGISLATION.
A bill introduced before the State Legis lature at Albany, authorizing the opening of retail meat markets on Sunday, is arousing the ire of many of the New York retailers. The bill is known as the Dickstein bill, and while its backers have as stein bill, and while its backers have as yet made no great progress at Albany, retailers see in it a menace to their business. Twenty years ago the "Butcher' Sunday Closing Law," as it is known in the trade, went into effect, and few of the old-time retailers would care to see a restoration of conditions that prevailed in the trade when the shops were onen the same of when the shops were open the same as week days.

At the regular meeting of the New York Meat Council, held Wednesday, February 2nd, the Dickstein bill was one of the chief topics for discussion, and the retailer members of the council agreed unanimously to oppose it.

Another subject discussed was the prospect of the passage of an unfavorable cold storage measure at Washington. It was reported to the council that certain legislators were suggesting a 10-day limit on fresh meats, all meats after that to be regarded as cold storage products. The socalled Gronna bill to regulate the packers was also considered.

A committee was appointed to look into all of these measures and report recom-mendations to the council. The committee contains the names of these retailers: W. H. Hornidge, Morris Hirtz, Charles Schuck of Manhattan; Albert Rosen, David Van Gelder and John C. Bauman of

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.
Meat trade conditions for the week at
New York, Philadelphia and Boston are
reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

An unusually slow demand and generally declining prices featured the eastern fresh meat trade throughout the week. Closing conditions at Boston showed slight improvement, while other markets closed weak and unevenly lower than the previous days. With Monday's opening prices on all grades of both steers and cows bearon all grades of both steers and cows bearly steady to fifty cents lower than the previous Friday, there followed a general weakness which was continued to the close. The prices at Boston are \$1 lower than a week ago and New York and Philadetphia \$1.50 to \$2 lower. Although daily receipts were practically normal, the slow demand resulted in liberal accumulations. demand resulted in liberal accumulations late in the week. The demand for bulls was uneven and the light receipts were sold at prices steady to fifty cents lower than a week ago. Trade was dull at all markets and daily declines was the rule, kosher beef in New York steadying slightly near the close.

near the close.

The week's trade in veal was uneven and prices fluctuated widely, with the tendency mostly downward. New York held steady with the previous week's close, while Boston declined \$2 and Philadelphia \$3 on all grades.

Due to light offerings of desirable weights, New York and Philadelphia made slight gains on choice lambs early in the week, but lost the advance later, New York closing practically steady with one week ago on all grades and Philadelphia \$3 to \$4 lower. Conditions at Boston were weak, though followed by a slight improve weak, though followed by a slight improve-ment in demand Friday. That market closed \$3 to \$4 lower than one week ago. Corresponding declines in yearlings were made in all markets.

Receipts of mutton were in excess of the

generally slow demand and prices during the week were lowered unevenly \$1 to \$3.

the week were lowered unevenly \$1 to \$3.

Under moderate to liberal supplies of loins and a continued slow demand, heavy accumulations of pork cuts resulted, followed by sharply declining prices and a general movement to freezers. New York was relatively more steady than other markets, showing a decline of \$1 for the week, while Boston lost \$2 and Philadelphia about \$4. The lighter averages of picnics made slight gains closing mostly

pnia about \$4. The lighter averages of picnics made slight gains, closing mostly 50c to \$1 higher.

Conditions at Boston show a slightly firm undertone, but trade continues dull. Storage rails are fairly well filled and there is a moderate corresponding to the coolers. storage raiss are tairly well filled and there is a moderate carryover in both coolers and cars on track. New York closed in a demoralized condition, with all meats weak to lower and a carryover in both coolers and cars unloaded. Although strong efforts are being made at Philadelphia to clean up, there will probably be a moderate carryover of all meats. Market is closing weak with many forced sales. sales.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U.S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Feb. 3, 1921, as follows:

Fresh Beet-				
STEERS:	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Choice	\$18.00@19.00	\$14.50@	\$ @	8@
Good	16.00@17.00	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.50	14.50@15.50
Medium	15.00@16.00	13.00@13.50	12.50@13.50	13.00@14.00
Common	12.00@14.00			@
COWS:				
Good	13.00@14.00	10.50@11.00	11.00@11.50	12.50@13.00
Medium	11.00@12.00	10.00@10.50	10.00@11.00	12.00@12.50
Common	10.06@11.00	@		11.00@12.00
B''LLS:				
Medium	@	9.50@10.00		9.00@10.00
Common	10.25@11.00	@	10.00@11.00	@
Fresh Veal*— Choice	19.00@20.00	a	23.00@24.00	@
Good	18.00@19.00	@	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
Medium	16.00@17.00	14.00@15.00	16.00@18.00	17.00@19.00
Common	12.00@15.00	11.00@13.00	14.00@16.00	13.00@16 00
	12.00 0 10.00	11.00@10.00	11.00 @ 10.00	13.00@16 00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton-				
LAMBS:	00 000 01 00			
Choice	20.00@21.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@21.00	
Good	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@20.00	
Medium	16.00@17.00	15.00@17.00	16.00@18.00	18.00@20.00
Common	14.00@15.00	@	@	16.00@18.00
YEARLINGS:	10 000017 00	10 000 15 00		47 00 040 00
Good	16.00@17.00 14.00@15.00	12.00@15.00	12.00@14.00	17.00@18.00
Medium	12.00@13.00	11.00@12.00		
Common	12.00/0/13.00	@	@	@
MUTTON:	10.00@11.00	10.00@11.00	10 000 11 00	10 00 011 00
	8.00@ 9.00	9.00@11.00	10.00@11.00	
Medium	7.00@ 8.00	7.00@ 8.00	9.00@10.00	
Common	1.000 8.00	1.00@ 8.00	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@11.00
Fresh Pork Cuts-				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	19.00@20.00	21.00@21.50	21.00@22.00	
10-12 lb. average	13.00@19.00	20.00@20.50	20.00@21.00	
12-14 lb. average	17.00@18.00	18.50@19.00	19.00@20.00	
14-16 lb. average	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	
16 lb. over	14.00@16.00	15.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	@
SHOULDERS:				
Skinned	14.00@15.00	@	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	14.00@15.00	15.50@16.00		
6-8 lb. average	13.00@14.00	14.50@15.00	13.50@14.00	@
BUTTS:				
Boston style	15.50@16.00	@	15 00@17.00	17.00@20.00

^{*}Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

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Main Office

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534 to 540 W. 37th St. 539 to 543 W. 36th St. 547 to 549 W. 35th St.

The State Bureau of Markets and Storage reports that on October 31st there was at least one pound of lamb or mutton in storage in New York state for every man, woman and child in the state. In other words, over twelve million pounds of frozen lamb and mutton are on hand for future use. This is an increase of approximately three million pounds during the month of October and approximately nine million pounds more than was in storage at the same time last year. A large percentage of this lamb and mutton has been brought into this country from New Zealand and is being sold as such.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE CHARGES.

(Continued from page 24.)

to or received at public stockyards shall include all necessary service of unloading and reloading enroute, delivery at public stockyards of inbound shipments into suit-able pens and receipt and loading at such yards of outbound shipments, without extra charge therefor to the shipper, consignee or owner, except in cases where the un-loading or reloading enroute is at the request of the shipper, consignee or owner, or to try an intermediate market, or to comply with quarantine regulations. The comply with quarantine regulations. The Commission may prescribe or approve just and reasonable rules governing each of such excepted services. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to affect the duties and liabilities of the carriers. duties and liabilities of the carriers now existing by virtue of law respecting the transportation of other than ordinary live-stock, or the duty of performing service as to shipment other than those to or from public stockyards."

The intent of Congress is readily understood from the following extract from the report of the joint conference committee which considered the bill before final pas-

"Section 44 of the Senate amendment providing that through rates on livestock should include unloading and other inci-dental charges in the case of shipments consigned to public stockyards. The House consigned to public stockyards. The House bill contained no reference to this matter. The conference bill amplifies the provision of the Senate amendment, and provides that 'transportation wholly by railroad or ordinary livestock in carload lots destined to or received at public stockyards shall include all necessary service of unloading and releading or route delivery at public and reloading en route, delivery at public stockyards of inbound shipments into suit-

stockyards of inbound shipments into suitable pens, and receipt and loading at such yards of outbound shipments, without extra charge to the shipper, with certain exceptions concerning which the commission may prescribe rules."

This provided specifically and without mincing the words that "ordinary livestock" destined to public markets or received at public markets must be unloaded and reloaded en route without extra charge therefor except when the services were rendered (a) at the request of the shipper, consignee or owner (b) to try intermediate market (c) to comply with quarantine.

What Shippers Should Note.

What Shippers Should Note.

Shippers should note that where stock is fed merely to comply with the 28-hour law, this is not an exempting cause, and the carrier should not ask the shipper to pay

for unloading or reloading in such cases.

When the law was amended as stated,
the carriers corrected their tariffs so that they would no longer include the unloading and reloading in "service charge." There was no change, however, in the rule ap-plying where shipments were fed en route at stockyards not controlled by the railroads.

Many so-called "public stockyards" apparently accepted the new rule as an invitation to assess a "service" charge where none had been charged previously. Also it is to be noted with regret that certain railroad-owned yards were leased to friends of railroad officials and these yards likewise found it convenient to assess "service" charges.

Stockyards as Common Carriers.

The Interstate Commerce Commission following out the pronouncement of the United States Supreme Court in United States v. Union Stock Yards, 226 U. S. 286, have declared the Union Stock Yard & Transit Company of Chicago to be a common carrier so far as their loading and unloading facilities are concerned. It is not known what their views would be with respect to other stockyards.

If the other vards are common carriers they are required to publish and file their tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Unless they do so, they violate the law in performing transportation services without a tariff.

If not common carriers, they are li-censees of the Bureau of Markets, and, as such, are not allowed to make unreason-able charges under penalty of revocation of their license.

So far as we can learn none of the complainants have been able to learn just what services go to make up the items compre-hended in this "service charge." One yard company explained to the Bureau of Mar-kets that—

"This charge to cover the cost of handling to and from chutes to feeding pens, for use of feeding pens, water, care and responsibility for stock while on our premises * * * The amount allowed for loading and unloading stock is about 50% of the actual cost, and as there is not lottage charge made on through shipments, the charge made on through shipments, the above service charges were put into effect.

A formal complaint is now before the A formal complaint is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission entitled Omaha Packing Company et al. v. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company et al., I. C. C. Docket 11966, in which this question is squarely before the Commission. This complaint was heard in Chicago January 24 and 25, 1921.

What Carrier Is Entitled To.

Manifestly a carrier is entitled to compensation for all facilities furnished. Where, as in this case, the rate includes the cost of a service, they are not entitled to another separate payment. So, too, is a privately owned yard com-

pany entitled to reimbursement for the use of its facilities and for the feed furnished. There may, however, be cases where part of this cost should be assessed against the carrier who elected to utilize this outside agency. This is especially true of unloading and reloading and insurance fees.

Until the matter of these charges has been definitely passed on by the Interstate Commerce Commission shippers should protect themselves by inserting in all shipping contracts clauses reading similar to one of the following:

- 1. Do not allow this stock to be delivered in transit to stockyard companies making a "service charge" for the handling thereof.
- Feed only at railroad owned or operated stockyards.
- 3. If stock is required to be fed, watered and rested under the 28-hour law do not deliver to a stockyard company imposing a "service charge."
- 4. Shipper will not be responsible for "service charges" not specifically covered by lawful tariff.

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For Samples and Prices, write

THE WM. G. BELL CO. BOSTON

ET PRICES

54				THE
NEW Y	OR	K	M	ARK
LIVE CATT				
				Flored new
Steers, medium to choice		. 6.00	@ 6.00	Fresh por Frozen por Frozen por Frozen por Shoulders, Shoulders, Butts, re
LIVE CALV	ES.			Butts, re Butts, bor Fresh has
Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lb	6	.17.25	@17.50	Fresh pic
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs. Calves, fed. per 100 lbs		. 7.50	@10.00	Extra lea
LIVE SHEEP AND	LAN	IBS.		ВО
Spring lambs, common to good,	100 lbs.	.10.00	@10.25	
Sheep, ewes, prime, per 100 lbs.				Round sh per 10 Flat shin
Wethers				Fiar abin
encep, cutte, per 100 ma		, 2.00	W 3.00	100 pcs Black ho
LIVE HOG	S.			Striped h White ho Thigh bo
Hogs, heavy			@10.50	100 per
Hogs, medium			@11.00	Horns, a
Hogs, 140 lbs		*	@11.25	Horns, a
Pigs, under 70 lbs			@11.25 @ 8.75	
DRESSED BI				
CITY DRESSE				Fresh ste
Choice, native, heavy		21	@22	Fresh st
Choice, native, light		20	@22	Calves h
Native, common to fair		16	@19	Sweetbree Beef kids
WESTERN DRESSE				Mutton Livers,
Choice, native, heavy			@18	
Choice, native, light Native, common to good		***	@161/2	Oxtails Hearts, I Rolls, be Tuderloin
Choice, Western, heavy			@16	Tnderloin Lambs'
Choice, Western, light		× 1 ×	@16	20111100
Common to fair, Texas		6 × ×	@15	
Common to fair heifers	******	***	@17	
Choice cows			@14	0-11
Common to fair cows			@131/2	Ordinary Suet, fr Shop bor
Fresh bologna bulls		12	@131/2	Shop bor
BEEF CUT	rs.			
V	Vestern.		City.	
No. 1 ribs	@ 22		@30	Sheen 4
No. 2 ribs	@17	26	@28	Sheep, in Sheep, in Sheep, in
No. 1 loins	@27	24 32	@25	
No. 2 loins	@19	26		Hog, fr
No. 3 loins	@14	24	@25	Hog, ex
No. 1 hinds and ribs28	@29		@26	Hog mid
No. 2 hinds and ribs25 No. 3 hinds and ribs20	@26	21 18	@23	Hog but
No. 1 rounds	@16	19	@18	Beef ro

So.	1	ribs	Western.		City. @30
No.	2	ribs	@17	26	@28
No.	3	ribs	@14	24	@25
No.	1	loins	@27	32	@34
No.	2	loins	@19	26	@30
No.	3	loins	@14	24	@25
No.	1	hinds and ribs2	8 @29	24	@26
No.	2	hinds and ribs 2	5 @26	21	@28
No.	3	hinds and ribs2	0 @21	18	@20
No.	1	rounds	@16		@18
No.	2	rounds	@14		@10
No.	3	rounds	@11		@15
No.	1	chucks	@12		@16
No.	2	ehueks	@10		@14
No.	3	chucks	@ 7	12	@12

DRESSED CALVES.	
Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb	@23
Western calves, choice	@24
Western calves, fair to good	@21
Grassers and buttermilks	@16

DEFECED HOCE

Hogs,	heav	У		*	×		×					 					@15%
Hogs,																	@157
Hogs.																	@164
Hogs,	140	lbs		. ,					 			 					@163
Pigs																	@164

DI	RESSI	CI)	S	H		3	E	C)	P	•	A	A	ħ	Į	I)	1	A	1	MI	BS	
Lambs,	choice	,	8	pri	ng														 			6	23
Lambs,	choice							•		×					*		×					6	23
Sheep,	choice						×		. ,			*					*					6	13
Sheep,	medium	ŧ	0	ge	ЮĊ	١.					×	*						•	 			6	12
Sheep.	culls				× ,		ĸ			. *	×	×			×	,	×					6	10
			F	R	C	1	V	I	2	33		0)]	N	93	6							

		(Jel	bbing	Trac	de.)		
Smoked	hams,	10 lbs.	avg.				@28
Smoked	hams,	12@14	lbs.	avg			@ 20
Smoked	pienies	, light				18	@19
Smoked	pienies	, heav	y			17	@18
Smoked	shoulde	rs					@22
simeked	beef to	ongne,	per 1	b		48	912
Smoked	bacon	(rib in)			35	936
Bried be	ef sets					48	@51
Pickled	bellies,	heavy				21	@22

- 112011 1 01111 00101
Fresh pork loins, Western
Frozen pork loins
Fresh pork tenderloins
Frozen pork tenderloins
Shoulders, city
Shoulders. Western
Butts, regular, Western
Butts, regular, fresh city
Butts, boneless, Western
Fresh hams, city
Fresh picnic hams, Western
Extra lear pork trimmings @18

NES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs	
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per	
Black hoofs, per ton	70.00@ 80.00 40.00@ 50.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	40.00@ 50.00 70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ os. and over, No. 1s2 Horns, avg. 7½ os. and over, No. 2s1	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 71/2 oz. and over, No. 3s1	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd @37c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed @30c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded @70c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal @75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef @60c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	a pound
Mutton kidneys @ 5c.	each
Livers, beef	a pound
Oxtails	a pound
Hearts, beef 8c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	a pound
Tnderloin beef, Western @50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries @ 9c.	a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary sh	op fat	 	 	@ 1%
Suet, fresh Shop bones,	per cwt	 	 	@ 4 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	@1 65
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@1.25
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	@ .75
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb.,	
f. o. b. New York	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb	61.75
Hog middles	@26
Hog bungs12	@18
	@28
Hog bungs, export	@28
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b.	
New York	@28
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New	
York	@82
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.	@48
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each	@12
Beef bladders, small, per doz	@1.25
Beef, weasands, No. 2s, each	@ 6
	_

SPICES.

*																									Whole.	Ground.
Pepper.		3	iı	n	g				vi	rì	ni	ŧ	e													221/2
Pepper,	5	3	ir	1	ğ	.,			b																11%	141/2
Pepper,		r	ė	d	ľ			*	*				*		ė				*				*		26	30
Allspice				٠	*				*		*			*	٠	٠	*	*	*	*	*			*		9
Cinnamo					٠			*		٠	٠	٠	•	*	•			*								16
Coriande	r			•	•	٠	۰																			T
																										30
Ginger																										17
Mace .	*	*	٠												*										38	43

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	Bbls.	bags.
Refined saltpetre, small crystals	10%	10%
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran	5	41/4
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran	514	5%
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal	5%	5%
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal	6	574
Double refined nitrate of soda and salt	petre in	kegs.
100 to 130 lbs. net. 1c over above price	8.	

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No.	1	ski	ins.							. 0					4													æ	.18	
No.	2	ski	ins.																									(a)	.16	
No.	3	sk	cins																									600	.05	
Bra	nde	ed	ski	ns	3																							GD.	.06	
Tiel	KY	sk	ins																							-	•	600	.06	
No.	1	B.	M.	. 1	sl	ci	ns	3.																				RE.	.11	
No.					8l																							ã	.09	
No.	1	. 9	16€	91	12	14			ib	'n	Ĺ		Ĺ	0	_		ì			•		_			1			ā	1.50	
No.			146	5	12	ű	Z.		11) F	Ĺ		_	1	-	1	Ī	1	_	Ī	-	1						m	1.30	
No.		B.			5	1	٤.	a	1	2		î	ĥ	g	Ĩ	Ī	Ĵ	Ī	Ī		Ī	Ĩ						0	1.05	
No.																												a	.85	
Bra																												ã	.60	

icky skins, 94@12 lbs	@ .60 @ 2,00
0. 1, 121/4@14 lbs	@ 2.00
0. 2, 121/4 @14 lbs	@ 1.75 @ 1.50
o. 1 B. M., 121/2@14 lbs	@ 1.50
o. 2 B. M., 121/2014 lbs	@ 1.25
lo. 1 kip, 14@18 lbs	@ 2.50
lo. 2 kips, 14@18 lbs	@ 2.25
io. 1 B. M., 14@18 lbs	@ 2.00
To. 2 B. M., 14@18 lbs	@ 1.75
io. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@ 8.00
io. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@ 2.75
kranded kips	@ 1.50
leavy branded kips	@ 2.00
icky kips	@ 1.50
leavy ticky kips	@ 2.00
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls-Fresh-dry packed, milk fed-12 to bex	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb40	@41
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb	@39
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb36	@38
Western, 36 to 42 lbs, to dozen, lb32	@34
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb29	@31
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb26	@29
Fowls-Fresh-dry packed, corn fed-12 to box	
W'n, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb39	@40
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb	@38
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb35	@37
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb31	@33
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb28	@30
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb25	@28
Fowls-Fresh-Dry Packed-Barrels.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.39	@40
Western, dry picked, 41/2 lbs. each, lb.38	@39
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.37	@38
Western, dry picked, 31/2 lbs. each, lb30	@33
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.25	@30
Old Cocks-Fresh-dry packed-boxes or bbls.	
Western, dry picked, boxes	@27
Western, scalded25	@26
Db	
Ducks—	(200
Western, frozen, lb35	@39
Squabe—	
	@12.00
and the same of th	@10.50
	@ 9.50
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz7.0	
Prime, white, 6 to 61/2 lbs. to doz5.06	
Culls, per dozen	0@ 2.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, colored, via express, fancy36	@37
Chickens, via express	@34
Old roosters, via freight	@20
Turkeys, via freight45	@48
Ducks, via freight	@45
Geese, via freight27	@28
Pigeons, per pair50	@65
Guineas, per pair50	@60

BUTTER.

Creamery,	(92 sc	ore)			 	 51%	@52
Creamery,	(higher	scor	ing	lots)	 	 521/2	@53
Creamery,	firsts				 	 47	@51
Creamery.	seconds				 	 35	@41
Creamery,	lower	grade	g		 	 32	@34

EGGS.

Emanh	gathered, extras, per dozen	@59
		400
Fresh	gathered, extra firsts	@58
Fresh	gathered, firsts	@57
Fresh	gathered, seconds53	@54
Fresh	gath, checks, fair to choice, dry 47	@48
Fresh	gathered dirties, No. 1	@-

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton @35.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton40.00@42.50
Dried blood, high grade @ 4.00
Nitrate of soda-spot @ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New
York
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent
ammonia 3.50@ 4.00
Garbage tankage @10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia
and 15 per cent bone phosphate, deliv-
ered. Baltimore 4.00@ 4.50
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent
ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos.
lime 5.00@ 5.50
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per
ton, f.o.b. factory (35c, per unit avail-
able phos. acid)
sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100
lbs. guar., 25 per cent, in bags3.25@ 3.50

